

LITERARY GAZETTE

Journal of Archaeology, Science, and Art.

N° 2116.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1857.

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NOTICE.—THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, JERMYN STREET, will be closed for the vacation on MONDAY next, the 10th inst.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—THE NEXT MEETING will be held at DUBLIN, commencing on August 26, 1857, under the Presidency of the Rev. H. LLOYD, D.D., D.C.L., V.-P.R.I.A.

The Reception Room will be in the Examination Hall in Trinity College.

Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether the Author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to John Phillips, M.A., F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford; or to L. E. Foote, Esq., Rev. Prof. Jellist, and Dr. Hancock, Local Secretaries, Dublin.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1857.

REVIEWS.

Memorials and Correspondence of Charles James Fox. Edited by Lord John Russell. Vol. IV. Bentley.

IF Lord John Russell's notions of governing a state were as loose as his notions of editing a book, his accession to office would be a signal calamity to this country. Fortunately, however, for the people, who still regard his talents with confidence and respect, there would be much less risk in placing Downing Street under his control, than in entrusting him with the superintendence of a publication requiring the slightest amount of care or consideration. He may not be the best of all possible statesmen; but he is, unquestionably, and far away, the worst of all possible editors. It seems, indeed, as if this business of editorship were so completely out of the way of his observation, that it would be as absurd to impose such a task upon him as to require a Venetian to ride a steeple-chase, or to insist upon Sir Archibald Alison writing pure English. When Lord John gave Moore's Journals to the world, the manifest oversights, and neglects, and errors of judgment, which the most superficial readers detected in that work, were considerably ascribed to the editor's want of time, or to the importance of the graver subjects which occupied his attention, and which might be supposed, in some measure, to have disqualified him for entering into the petty details of literary gossip and fashionable wit. But it was expected, naturally enough, that when he came to edit the correspondence of Charles James Fox, the founder, if such a term may be allowed, of that party to which his lordship has been attached all his life, he would at least exhibit a strong pervading interest in his labour of love, and indicate, if he could not afford time to illustrate, the chief features of the personal and political history. Whoever hopes, however, to find in this collection any traces of editorial vigilance, or to derive any light from the editorial lantern, will be egregiously disappointed. In a few preliminary remarks to the volume before us, which closes the publication, Lord John Russell very frankly tells us that Mr. Fox explains his own views so clearly and so openly that he, Lord John Russell, "shall not here attempt any further explanation of them;" and, accordingly, he does not attempt any explanation whatever of them, or of anything else in the book, but literally leaves the whole correspondence to explain itself. There are no notes, the few scanty foot-lines thrown in at long intervals, having no claim to be considered as annotations. The entire contributions from the hand of the editor consist of two or three sentences interspersed here and there, to inform us of what we could not fail to discover for ourselves, that the letters which follow were written either by Mr. Fox or to Mr. Fox, and a postscript purporting to convey in less than three pages a summary of the "main principles and chief measures of which Mr. Fox was the foremost champion." This postscript is the most elaborate piece of editorial writing in the book; and the space it occupies, without saying a word about its execution, will sufficiently enable the reader to comprehend the amount of time and zeal which has been bestowed upon these epistolary remains of a distinguished statesman. Nor is this all.

Having completed the heap of letters, without much reference to chronological order or historical sequence, the editor, or the publisher, or whoever is responsible for the shape in which the volumes appear, has issued them to the public without even a skeleton index or a table of contents. If we want to find anything in these four weighty volumes, we must search for it as domestic birds search for treasure in heaps of another kind. The consequence is, that a work which, if it possess any value at all, is valuable as containing materials for history, becomes comparatively useless for want of the means of reference.

So far as the present volume is concerned, the loss of index and of editor will not be very severely felt. The political correspondence relates, for the most part, to questions which have long since ceased to interest the world, or to party intrigues, which have been exhausted in the Buckingham and Grenville revelations. The contents may be briefly noted. There are a few letters to different persons, written just before and immediately after the dissolution of the Addington administration, of no importance in themselves, and inserted in this volume because they were omitted in their proper place. The correspondence between Fox and some of his intimate friends, between 1804 and 1806, when he took office, although it has few, if any, points of novelty, reveals, as far as it goes, the state of parties throughout that juncture. There is a short correspondence also with the Duke of Bedford, when he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland under Fox's administration; but its points are wasted for lack of explanatory notes. Few readers of the present generation know anything about Musgrave, who wrote the famous 'History of the Rebellion,' or Marsden, who long held sway in what Fox calls the "old castle," and without such knowledge the references to them in these letters are unintelligible. The volume also contains much official correspondence, relating to the negotiations of 1806 and 1782, in both of which there are several of Fox's admirable French despatches, marvellous not only for the beauty of their style, but for their extraordinary mastery over the language. A few letters from Mr. Fox to the Duke of Portland—the correspondence between Fox and Gilbert Wakefield, chiefly on literary subjects, already familiar to the public in a previous work—and the narrative of Fox's last illness, transcribed from Lord Holland's 'Memoirs of the Whig Party,' fill up the rest of the volume. It will be seen from this outline, that nearly half the volume consists of matter which had been previously printed, but which is, nevertheless, very properly included in this work for the sake of completeness, and of miscellaneous political correspondence of no great mark. But although, as a whole, the book wants freshness and importance, there are occasional passages, touching the men and questions of the day, which arrest our notice in the perusal.

Thus it is curious to observe how frequently Fox alludes to the early writings of Cobbett, bearing unconscious testimony to the influence, temporary but decisive, exerted by the 'Register' over the opinions even of the leading statesmen of the time. Nor is it less curious to observe his ill-concealed contempt for Sheridan. Writing to a Mr. O'Brien, a gentleman "connected with the press," and, therefore, not unlikely to give publicity to his impressions in one form or another, as Fox,

indeed, seems to have desired, he speaks in the following terms of his eloquent colleague in opposition. We insert the note in full:—

"St. Ann's Hill, August 12th, 1803.

"I will not say anything of public affairs, but Sheridan has outdone his usual outdoings. Folly beyond all the past; but what degree of folly will not extreme levity and vanity be capable of producing? The P.'s offer, and the refusal of it, ought, I repeat, to be noticed more than it is. Cannot you, without troubling yourself, give a hint to some friend that it should be done?"

Of Castlereagh and Hawkesbury (afterwards Lord Liverpool) he evidently entertained a very mean opinion. The following passage occurs in a letter dated July, 1805:—

"It was understood last year that it was Pitt's intention, if he had been permitted, not to offer us places in his Administration, but to consult with us about the formation of one. Now, without blaming him for accepting [as he did, surely we must be allowed to say that there was nothing in that act calculated to increase our confidence in him, and that in our view of things he has certainly gained no right to stand on higher ground than he did before. Again, would he have proposed Hawkesbury or even Castlereagh to us then? I think hardly the latter, and certainly not the former; and, if not then, it can hardly be supposed that the meanness of their subsequent conduct can make them more palatable to us now. Besides such Sticks in an arrangement which purports to be a union of ability and character would be ridiculous."

In another place he alludes to a rumour that Pitt intended to make overtures to the opposition, still retaining the "Sticks" in the administration—a proposal which he considers too monstrous for belief:—

"I learn from a quarter which I credit, that Pitt has obtained H. M.'s consent to propose an extended Administration without any exclusion, and that the idea was to propose the admission of six of us into the cabinet: Grenville, Spencer, Windham, Moira, you and me. Now, I should conceive that either this plan is abandoned, or that such is the impudence of the man, that he conceives it not incompatible with this plan to insist on his own remaining where he is, and continuing Hawkesbury and Castlereagh Secretaries of State.—N.B. It was part of my intelligence that these two were to be retained. I can hardly think him audacious enough to make such an overture; but if he does, I think it cannot hurt us, for though any proposal ought to be, and would be, rejected in which he was to be head, yet I think the impudence of this will be more generally felt."

That Fox entertained a high respect for Pitt's powers may be gathered from these letters as from other sources; but that he considered him capable of carrying his objects by any means is also obvious. He frequently speaks of his "impudence" and "audacity."

Fox appears to have been, upon principle, in favour of coalitions. He thought that the best thing for the country was the formation of a strong and comprehensive administration by the union of the ablest men. On one occasion, a speech he made, bearing on this point, was much misunderstood, and he thus explains its purport to Mr. O'Brien:—

"I cannot recollect, nor ever can, my exact words, but the sense of them was as follows: 'Who can expect that we should give extraordinary confidence, or that foreign nations should give any confidence at all, to such an Administration as the present? I am perhaps less sanguine than others with respect to the good that could be done by the best Administration, but I feel myself sure that an Administration formed to comprehend all that is respectable for rank, talents, character and influence in the country, affords the only chance of safety; and I trust that nobody can

suppose that any individual (however he may disapprove, as I certainly do, the unconstitutional principle of exclusion) would suffer any personal object of ambition, if ambition he had, to stand in the way of the formation of such a Ministry. There might be something more, either in words or perhaps only in manner, that made it clearly understood (as I meant it should) that I would not stand in the way, &c. Now what does all this mean? or what can it be tortured to mean further than the words import? except perhaps to lay an implied responsibility on Pitt, as *He* suffers considerations respecting *his* power or personal situation to prevent the formation of such a Ministry as I hinted at."

He is even more explicit in a subsequent communication. "Without coalitions," he writes to O'Brien, "*nothing* can be done against the Crown; with them, God knows how little!"

In the correspondence with the Duke of Portland, which relates chiefly to a movement then making (1789) towards the construction of a new administration, we have another hint of Fox's manner of slighting Sheridan. The note to the duke requires no introduction:—

"My dear Lord,—I have just received a note from Sheridan, who tells me that Pitt has given an answer, and that you must give one at eleven o'clock, and wish to see me first. It is quite impossible for me to be in town so soon; but I think our line is quite clear—now to treat with him until he has resigned, and when he has, to adhere to the three preliminaries you mentioned to Marsham formerly. The only doubt can be, whether you should insist upon these being settled previous to your meeting, or at the meeting; but as I do not understand from Sheridan's note that Pitt has resigned, we are not yet come to that difficulty. I almost flatter myself that you do not want me quite so much as Sheridan says; because I rather think if you had, you would not have trusted to him, but would have sent to me time enough for me to come, and would have let me know what Pitt's answer is, which he has not even hinted. I will be at Devonshire House by two o'clock. Yours ever, "C. J. Fox."

In spite of the insignificant position Sheridan held in his estimation, Fox never contemplated the formation of an administration without him. He found his brilliant oratory always available; and, at the very time when he was thus indirectly disparaging him, he confessed how much the opposition was indebted to him and Eden for having teased Pitt, and "shown his ignorance upon many occasions." In a scheme of a new cabinet submitted by Fox to the Duke of Portland, Sheridan occupies the post of "Treasurer of the Navy," and in a subsequent draught he is promoted to the Presidency of the Board of Trade. It is remarkable that in these arrangements the name of Burke is nowhere to be found.

We will dismiss the volume with one letter more. It is highly characteristic of the sagacity of the writer, and shows us in full work the whole machinery of state-craft in office. Here we have Pitt trying to sow divisions amongst the opposition by offers of offices and garters, and Fox outside using all his rhetoric and influence to keep his forces together, and to strengthen them against temptation by appeals to their honour and patriotism:—

"My dear Lord,—I am much obliged to you for your letter, and should think I very ill-requited the perfect confidence and openness which you have always used to me, if I hesitated in the least to give you my opinion upon this or any other point of public conduct. I think with you that your acceptance of the Garter at this moment

could produce no good effect in any view whatever, and that it might possibly do much mischief; the greatest of all to the public in my judgment, if it should tend (which I confess I do not think impossible) to lessen your weight and influence. I may possibly be too suspicious, but I own I cannot bring myself to think that Pitt has ever meant anything but to make a division among us, or if that could not be done, to give the public the idea of such a division, and by creating jealousies and suspicions (to which some circumstances of the times were but too favourable) to prevent any hearty co-operation against him at a juncture in which he must feel himself so vulnerable. In this view I wished you to see the Duke of Leeds, and am glad you have seen him, because I take for granted, that through him it will be known to the King, that if Pitt has given him any hopes of dividing us, these hopes are delusive. I say this from what I know must have been your conversation with the Duke of Leeds, and from the few words you say, for I have not yet heard from St. John. Rolleston comes to me to-morrow, and will, I suppose, bring me his letter. I agree with you in doubting much the Duke of Leeds's influence anywhere; but for the reason you give, I am very glad you have seen him. Pitt has now made his third offer of the Great Seal to Lord L—, India to Lord North, and the Garter to you. Whether if these things are known they will strengthen him in the opinion of the public, or raise him in that of his party, I much doubt; but that is his business. That we can never with honour or advantage come in *under* him I am convinced, and I deceive myself if I do not ground this opinion much more upon *party* than *personal* reasons and feelings. However, I am sensible that by many it will be, nay it is, attributed to reasonings which are peculiar to *myself*; and I own this idea gives me some uneasiness, though I am sure it is not founded. I am very sincerely, my dear Lord, yours ever, "C. J. Fox."

Travels in the Free States of Central America: Nicaragua, Honduras, and San Salvador. By Dr. Carl Scherzer. 2 vols. Longman & Co.

CENTRAL AMERICA means the five states of Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica; along with the kingdom of the so-called Monarch of the Moskito Country, a potentate whom the British pretend to support and the Americans to ignore. The term in the United States, at least, is too generally current to be changed. It is, however, an eminently inconvenient one. Central Africa means the country in the middle of the continent, whether we take it from east to west, or from north to south. It is central in the way that Warwickshire is a part of central England. Central America means the districts above the Isthmus of Darien, intermediate between the north and south divisions of the continent, being central in the way that the Isthmus of Corinth is in the centre of Greece—*i.e.*, not at all. Central America, having nothing at either side, is no centre. It is merely a strip of land, with something to the north and something to the south of it.

The term, however, though objectionable, is becoming common; and we take it as we find it. It applies to a country of more than ordinary interest, physically, historically, and politically; and under all these aspects has it been, more or less, described. First, in the order of time and popularity, came the work of Stephens, which had the effect of advertising the existence of numerous important ruins; ruins that indicated an early civilization, akin to that of Mexico and Peru; the civilization of the Mayas, as opposed to that of the Aztecs and the Incas.

Squier's Nicaragua followed—artistic and archaeological, like that of Stephens, but political and polemical as well. Nicaragua was the state that Mr. Squier's researches most especially illustrated. They proved the present existence of Aztec settlements in the middle of the Maya country, and notably increased our knowledge of the condition of things under Montezuma and his powerful predecessors in Mexico. The latest work of Mr. Squier, of less bulk and value than his Nicaragua, but still valuable, is upon Honduras and San Salvador.

Dr. Scherzer's ground is, to a great extent, Mr. Squier's; Nicaragua, San Salvador, and Honduras being the states he most especially describes. On Costa Rica he has published a separate work a joint production, in which Dr. Moritz Wagner took a share, doing the heavy work. By this we mean the geology, botany, meteorology, and the like. To these Dr. Wagner devoted himself exclusively, Dr. Scherzer having his mind fixed upon that spoiler of books and contaminator of literature—the "general reader." Of this he had taken the measure accurately; his book being pleasant to read, hard to remember, deficient in solid matter. It tells us more about the author than the people he visited, and gives us impressions rather than *data*. Still it is pleasant reading; though a little of Dr. Wagner, with his "geological features," his "new species of plants and animals," his "meteorological observations," and his "hypso-metric measurements," would have improved it.

Sometimes the companions separated, so that one doctor saw what the other missed. This was the case with the volcanic eruption of '35, witnessed and described by the naturalist. Scene, San Salvador:—

"On the morning of the 20th of January, a loud noise was heard as from salvos of innumerable artillery, apparently proceeding from various parts of the gulf; and an enormous coal-black cloud rolled up high above the summit of Cosiguina, which was entirely concealed by it. Every one noticed this cloud, but no one appeared to divine its cause, or whence it proceeded.

"The cloud, however, spread with terrible rapidity, filling the whole atmosphere, and soon rendering it as dark as the interior of a mine; the sun disappeared as completely as if it had been annihilated; the approach of night could only be told by the clock, and it was a night enlivened by no moon or star. All the heavenly bodies appeared to have been blotted out, and the candles and torches that were kindled shone but feebly for a few yards, so that the inhabitants of the same house went about groping and calling for one another in the awful gloom.

"To the terrors of this total darkness, resembling that described in Exodus as falling on the Egyptians, was soon added another still more oppressive to the vital powers;—the atmosphere became filled with a fine ash, which pained the eyes more than the most intense light, and made it scarcely possible to breathe; and people were obliged to dip handkerchiefs in water and hold them to their mouths as the only method of procuring any air fit to take into the lungs. At intervals was heard a tremendous roar of subterranean artillery, as if a thousand cannon were fired together—and the noise from the gulf side was like that of a naval engagement, in which all the navies of the world were contending—the detonations being heard for several hundred miles. The lower animals were as much terrified as men; herds of cattle belonging to old Chinandega came rushing out of the fields into the town, and wild beasts mingled pell mell with them, without attempting to harm them. As in the days of the Deluge, universal terror had established universal peace; and pan-

there, pumas, and coyotes, fled with troops of deer from the woods and joined the flocks of goats and sheep without attempting to attack them; while hawks and eagles perched upon the house tops quietly among the pigeons; and the very owls and bats fled from their hiding-places, as if even for those night-loving creatures, the volcanic darkness was too thick and oppressive; the wildest animals seemed quite to have lost their ordinary fear of man. There were afterwards found between Chinandega and the gulf the dead bodies of thousands of animals, especially birds, who had been probably beaten down by the scorie, or suffocated by the ashy dust; and on the waters of the gulf itself were seen, among the pieces of light pumice stone with which they were covered, the bodies of countless inhabitants of the sea of all sizes, from the smallest molluscs and crustacea to the huge carcases of sharks and crocodiles, who appear to have been killed by the high temperature communicated to the sea by the glowing masses of scorie that fell into it. Dead fish were also, I was told, found in great numbers on the surface of Lake Managua, ninety miles off, and the water was entirely covered with ashes."

Such the signs. The violence of the eruption may be measured by the following:—

"The distances at which the thunder of this eruption were heard would appear quite incredible were not the fact confirmed by so many still living witnesses. In the capital of Guatemala, 240 miles in a straight line from Cosiguina, the concussion of the air was such as to make the windows shake at every detonation; and in the British colony of Belize, 300 miles off, the supposed artillery was loud enough to induce the English governor to order out the garrison. He imagined that there was a sea-fight going on in the neighbourhood, as the atmosphere was too clear for him to attribute the sound to thunder.

"In the opposite direction, the circle of detonation is stated to have extended southwards to New Granada and Quito, close to the equator, and part of the ejected matter was still more widely diffused. Not only in all parts of Central America, but even in the highlands of Mexico, in Vera Cruz, Cuba, and Jamaica, ashes were seen to fall from the sky, and the astonished people could not for a long time discover the cause of the puzzling phenomenon."

So much in the way of physics; which, to Scherzer, seem less attractive than politics. He thinks badly, very badly, of the existing state of things, looking wistfully towards the United States of North America for improvement. Here he finds unscrupulous progress and unshackled individuality; and decides that, upon the whole, they carry with them more good than bad. He is more American than English, more German than American:

"It does not appear, from the facts I have related, that the members of the democratic party of Leon were at all superior in point of morals to their conservative rivals, although Mr. Manning, who knew the country well, maintained that they were—but at any rate they did not seem to entertain the same virulent hatred of foreigners. They coquetted, indeed, with North America, though certainly only for the purposes of their own selfish ambition; and when the sanguinary civil war seemed to be going against them, it was they who called in the aid of Walker and his filibusters.

"There can be no doubt that the plans pursued by the Americans for the extension of their dominions and their principles are often subversive of every national right; but if ever the principle of the end justifying the means (which has been adopted by others as well as by them) could be admitted, it would be here, where a country which by its position, its structure, and its wonderful natural endowments, might be one of the first in the world, has been made by the Spanish race, who have possessed it for three centuries and a half, little better than a wilderness and a den of thieves."

Again:—

"This Spanish-American race of tyrants and

oppressors seems to have been cursed by the incapacity of learning any other mode of acquiring wealth than that of robbery and murder. They never understood the art of association and co-operative labour; their descendants, the Creoles, are constantly becoming poorer and poorer, and the last lingering prestige of their former greatness is now passing away from them. In Guatemala, the first city of Central America, an Indian chief is now the lord and master, before whom the posterity of the proud Spaniards have to crawl in the dust. In Nicaragua, San Salvador, and Honduras, half-Indians have made their way into the offices of state; and but for the natural privilege of the superiority of the nobler white race, the Creoles would probably have altogether disappeared. That they are rapidly declining is obvious; but a storm is threatening them from the north that may bring their fate to a speedier termination. The unamiable, but incomparably bold, energetic, and active nation that has carried its republican banner in triumph from the Hudson to the Valley of the Sacramento, is not unlikely before long to drive the progeny of the Spaniards with little ceremony from their blood-stained inheritance. After having clipped off considerable portions of Mexico, they are now making a similar attempt on the Isthmus of Central America, and using as the instrument for this purpose the scum and refuse of their great cities, the bands of filibusters, who may be regarded as the Cossacks of North America, and whose chief strength lies in the word *annexation*. More powerfully and more irresistibly will these attempts be repeated by the increase of their navigation and the extension of their trade across this world's passage; and most of all by their superior genius for colonisation, in which art the warlike conquerors from Castile and Andalusia were mere bunglers. How, then, is it possible for the sloth and corruption of their offspring to stand against such a tide as is now rolling in on them? But the pure Indian race being peaceful and industrious, an agricultural and not a hunting nation, like the tribes of North America, may not improbably continue to vegetate under the rule of the new conquerors for hundreds of years after the Creoles of Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, and San Salvador have been swept away."

Stones of the Valley. By the Rev. W. Symonds, F.G.S., President of the Malvern Natural History Field Club. Bentley.

THE Vale of Worcester is the locality which supplies the Rev. Mr. Symonds with the geological and natural history subject-matter for the eight chapters of this little book. The first chapter opens with a graphic sketch of the author's first introduction to geology, nearly fifteen years since, just as he "had left college, as too many others leave it, without a single idea concerning the common things of everyday life, or the slightest knowledge of any of God's works." Good fruit, apparently, did this first lesson bear, not only in opening out the student's own intelligence, and affording him many a healthful and well-earned gratification, but in rendering him useful to others as a teacher of some, at least, of the mysteries of creation, and a ready expositor of many of the geological phenomena of his neighbourhood.

Crossing the valley of the Severn, from Herefordshire and Monmouthshire on one side, to Worcestershire and Gloucestershire on the other, the geologist recognises an almost perfect series of the oldest strata which enter into the composition of the earth's crust in the British area, and Mr. Symonds, beginning with the lowest, or oldest, rapidly surveys the distribution of these strata and their peculiar fossils, both at home and abroad. His previous work, entitled '*Old Stones*,' is calculated to supply the prelimi-

nary information respecting the general order of the strata and their peculiar arrangement in the Malvern district. After some observations on some of the most characteristic forms of life that appear to have existed at the time when the oldest of the strata we can now examine were deposited, Mr. Symonds takes the reader to Dean Forest, to spend a pleasant day with him and his "first geological friend." Amongst other things, the curious phenomenon of a thin bed of rock, extending for many miles, and almost wholly composed of fish bones, and therefore called a "Bone-bed," is intelligently discussed, and illustrated by modern instances of wide-spread destruction of fishes in the sea from natural causes. The strata underlying the coal of the Forest of Dean and the neighbourhood are next explained, and their fossils noticed. The moss-coral, the glass-shells, and other creatures, especially the corals and their stony reefs, are brought to notice. The limestones and grits bring up the topics of denudation, or superficial wear and tear of portions of widely extended strata, and of the variation of mineral structure in different portions of one contemporaneous set of deposits, subjects of much importance to geological students. Suggestions for the best plan of examining the geology of the banks of the Wye conclude the chapter. Here, then, we have an intelligent and practical amateur geologist, tolerably well-read in at least the English works on his favourite science, supplying to his neighbours, to tourists, and to the public generally, a pleasant account of what they may see and intellectually enjoy, if they will but use their legs, eyes, hands, and minds, after the plan of geologists and naturalists. If they should be artists so much the better, the earth and sky will then supply added beauties; if they take their rod or their gun, they will still be accompanied, in the shadiest of nooks and the wildest of wastes, with a happy spirit of inquiry and a pleasant gratification of their perceptive and reasoning powers. In the two subsequent chapters of the '*Stones of the Valley*,' Mr. Symonds takes us up hill and down dale; shows us the coal-beds, and tells the oft-told tale of how they were probably formed; grows eloquent almost on the "chemistry of coal," and has a long sketchy notice of the "botany of the coal." He hardly does justice to the reptiles of the coal-period, omitting the archæogosaurian group, and says little of the various molluscous animals; but he tells us that "in Staffordshire scorpions have been discovered (fossil ones we suppose that he means), associated with various kinds of insects allied to cockroaches, crickets, and dragon-flies." As this is new to us, we wish he had given a reference to his authority. It would be desirable indeed for the student, and pleasant to the professional geologist, if there were more references to authors and original memoirs in Mr. Symonds' book. We can easily recognise the materials from those never-failing sources, Lyell's '*Manual*' and '*Principles*,' and it is well to see '*Siluria*' occasionally acknowledged, especially as few would now write on '*Stones*' without having that '*palæozoic*' *vade mecum* at their elbow. The Geological Society's Journal is certainly referred to, though sparingly; but we should like to have seen plenty of references to the Geological Survey Memoirs, Decades, and Records, to Sedgwick and MacCoy's great work, to Prof. Phillips's papers and '*Manual*,' to Morris's '*Catalogue of Fossils*,' and other

independent standard works, both English and American, (to say nothing of the many European books and memoirs,) on the rocks and fossils of which Mr. Symonds treats, and from which works by far the greater mass of his information is necessarily derived. With regard to the natural history of the fossils, Mr. Symonds' readers would have been able to fill up many a *hiatus* on this subject, had he referred them even to Mantell's 'Medals of Creation.'

And instead of quoting Mr. Page's 'Text Book' for mineral products (p. 100), the author should have gone to head quarters at once, and seen what Mr. R. Hunt officially reports to be the case, in the 'Mining Records.' Nor does the reference to the discovery of the true character of stigmaria (the roots of some of the fossil trees of the coal) lead the reader direct to the truth (p. 91): for although Mr. Dawson certainly had the pleasure of showing Sir C. Lyell sigillarian stems having stigmarian roots, yet Messrs. E. W. Binney and R. Brown first made the interesting discovery that these pock-marked roots belonged to the fluted and stamped trunks.

To resume with the coal measures. Our author is wrong in leading his readers to suppose that the coal-fields which are met with in Chili, Peru, Hindostan, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and elsewhere, are all portions of the old carboniferous coal-deposits (p. 52); however far and wide the vegetation of that period extended, and however long it lasted, it did not supply all the coal now met with, as any tyro in geology knows. The coals and coaly beds of Chili, Hindostan, and New Zealand, at least, are of much younger date than those of Newcastle.

Chapter IV. treats of the Permian series, and commences with a tabular list of the chief members of this series, and of those above and below it, as developed in the West of England (though this is not stated, nor are the Permian sandstones, noticed at p. 117, inserted). The account of this interesting, but somewhat puzzling series, involves the history of the elevation of the Malvern range of hills. A slight notice of the reptiles of the Permian age, chiefly known by their foot-tracks, and of the plants of that period, completes this chapter.

The New Red Sandstone or Trias is treated of in the 5th chapter, which is chiefly interesting in a local point of view; the interspersed information about 'Miss Dorothy Stone,' 'Rock-salt and salt springs,' 'Murder House,' and 'Keuper fossils,' want interest or novelty, beyond the hunting up a new specimen of *Rhynchosaurus*. We may remark that, according to the 'Geological Journal,' it is the skull and not the footsteps of a reptile that occurs in India, in the strata mentioned at p. 158; and that Labyrinthodons and their allies are not Batrachians or frogs, (see also p. 145), but Saurbatrachians, that is, partaking of the characters as much of lizards and crocodiles as of frogs. Nor is *Pterygotus* a "lobster" (p. 261). Some fossils of the Keuper, copied from the Geological Society's Transactions (without a reference), are illustrated by a lithographed plate. We cannot think why the author persecuted the printer by making him find a whole fount of dotted u's, wherewith to spell Keuper, after a new and incorrect fashion, all through the book. The lithographer has added a new feature to this letter by underscoring it.

Chapter VI. comprises a notice of the Lias

and the lower part of the Oolite, the fossils of which cannot fail in yielding an interesting subject for any geological writer. Indeed many and many a geologist, amateur and professional, has had his first love of the science awakened by a visit to or residence on liassic ground. Our author truly but elliptically observes that, "one day on the Marlstone, and the inquiring mind is bound to question farther the marvels of geology" (p. 197). We have, however, to caution the young geologist with regard to fully accepting an innovation in geological nomenclature, which the author terms (p. 205) "satisfactorily" proved—namely, Dr. Wright's views of the relations of the sands at the base of the Oolite. The subject is still a *questio vexata*.

The formations between the inferior Oolite and the Tertiary strata are passed over, not being exposed on the west of the Cotteswolds; and Chapter VII. takes up the history of the vales of Worcestershire and Gloucestershire when they were estuaries or arms of the "glacial sea," after the various tertiary deposits had been laid down, and after the Alps were raised. We must remark here that the author's information is at fault (p. 219) if geologists be right in regarding "Nummulites" as the characteristic animals of the middle Eocene period; for in that case the rising Alps could not have borne upwards on their flanks the hard nummulitic rocks at the period when the latter were still being deposited as loose sea beds. This is one of the technical points, of great importance to professional students, with regard to which errors readily slip from the pen of the amateur, but which nevertheless should be attended to.

Having thus ascended the geological ladder, from the dark depths of the Cambrian and Silurian ages upwards to the later Tertiary period, when we find the light stronger around us, enabling us to discover more clearly the exact relationships of the animals and plants that then flourished, and the contours and outlines of the lands and seas that then existed, we approach the confines of the human period, when man was first placed upon the earth. The author well insists upon the correct understanding of the enormous length of time that has to be allowed for all these passages and changes in the earth's history. "Geology," says he, "may be likened to a large book with many leaves and closely printed lines. The student turns page after page, until the eye wearies and the brain wanders amidst the revelations of the past; he looks at last for man's track, man's first appearance, and less than a single line of those closely printed records of the planet's history will suffice for all human generations that have existed under the sun." (p. 241.)

Chapter VIII. is an *omnium gatherum*. We get back to the Malverns, into them and on them; finding graphite in the tunnel, and burning the bonfire on the Worcestershire beacon. We then get to London, to hear Prof. Owen lecturing to the Prince Consort and "Scotland's most intellectual Duke." Why not "England's most intellectual Prince," and "Worcestershire's most intellectual Rector!" Malvern fossils, some botanical notes, a kindly reminiscence of the lamented Hugh Miller, and references to some of the new things in Lyell's 'Supplement,' fill up this chapter, which is succeeded by a few *addenda* and *errata*. Alas! that the *errata* can't all be comprised in the quarter-page devoted to

them. For the benefit of the reader and the author we must add a few others, merely indicating the wrongly spelt words; p. v. *Holoptychius*; p. viii. and *passim*, Keuper; p. x. and *passim*, *Ichthyosaurus*; p. 8, *Cystiden*; p. 33, *Coralline*; p. 97, *Tintwistle*; p. 122, *superjacent* and *Ceolacanthus*; p. 156, *Limnetis*; p. 157, and p. 260, Sir P. de M. G. Egerton; p. 260, *Ichthyologist*.

This little work, being really a useful compendium of a certain amount of scientific information for the Malvern-going people in particular, and the geological public in general, we have noticed its contents at some length, and taken the trouble to point out its short-comings. We must, however, add to the latter the over-technical and elliptical forms of expression continually occurring in every chapter. If the public are to be informed on any subject, it is worth the teacher's while to use good English words and put them in good form, not making nouns into adjectives and *vice versa*, after the plan of penny prints and clippers of the Queen's English. Let us ask any educated person what they would think of an "old red calamite," or of not "a single plate" having been discovered in a certain rock. "Old," "red," look like two good adjectives; and even the context (p. 126) will not elucidate, except to the initiated, that it is the plate bones of presumed tortoise-like animals that are referred to in the latter case. So again, "without the sheets of the geological surveyors," many sheets, besides the sheets of a map, might be thought of by the unprepared reader (p. 132). At p. 131, some readers may think, perhaps, that "brick red" is a printer's *erratum* for "red brick." At p. 137, "Ingle-nooks" are quoted as shady places for wandering naturalists; we thought they were comfortable or perhaps smoky fire-corners. At p. 120, the word "species" is carelessly used for "kind," for a naturalist cannot say that "*Schizodus* is a species of *Arca*."

There is one special point which is well illustrated by Mr. Symonds' 'Stones of the Valley,' namely, that not only may individuals enjoy the scenery and other natural features of any district all the better for being geologically educated; but that several individuals, by clubbing together into a joint-stock company of naturalists, may greatly enhance their own and others' intellectual enjoyments, and add greatly too to the stock of general and special information respecting the said district. This system has long been in operation in the north of England, on the Tyne and the Tweed; and equally good results have accrued from the Cotteswold, Worcester, and Malvern clubs, many of which results are incorporated in Mr. Symonds' present work, and referred to with warm and cheerful reminiscences of the pleasure experienced by himself and friends in the rambles they have made and the merry meetings they have had.

To any one visiting the Worcester district, the 'Stones of the Valley' will prove an acceptable pocket-companion; and in conjunction with the 'Old Stones,' cannot fail to supply both the tourist and the resident with every necessary information as to how and where to trace out the strata and fossils; to recognise the meaning of the physical features of the country; to see that many things of note may be sought out among the stones and quarries; and to regard geology as a science worth his attention in many respects. In conclusion, we cordially unite

with our author in hoping that there will be a time before long when both private and public teaching "shall unite the instruction of His revealed Word with His revealed Works, and the youngest child shall be taught principles and ideas which our old men have never dreamed of;—when the educated youth shall leave his college knowing more of comparative anatomy than the points of a horse; of chemistry than the combination of sloe-juice and port wine; and even of geology, the history of the stones of the field, than that they are 'hard and simple things,' useful only to mend roads and make mantelpieces."

Sivan the Sleeper. A Tale of All Time. By the Rev. H. C. Adams. Rivingtons. 'SIVAN the Sleeper' is literally "an allegory on the banks of the Nile;" at least all the earlier scenes are laid in those ancient regions. It opens soon after the well-known phenomenon called the deluge. The daughter of Sivan, the chief of a Semitic tribe, is carried away captive by the mighty hunter Nimrod, and her father can find no redress. The earth is filled with violence, and justice is set at naught. A tradition is nevertheless maintained among the better portion of the Semites, that a great redemption is in store for the human race, and that man is destined one day to arise from the degradation of sin in which he is sunk. The aggrieved father ardently longs to see that day; when suddenly an angel stands at his side, and offers him a branch, which, as long as he preserves it, will confer upon him the gift of transmigrating from one body into another, and thus living in the several cardinal eras of the world's progress.

His first transmigration is into the body of Arsames, a citizen of Memphis. Here it seems that law and equal justice everywhere prevail. So great is the regard for virtue, that a court is held to determine whether Tahpenes, the Queen, who has just died, has, by any single act of wrong, forfeited her title to immediate sepulture in the tomb of her fathers, and every one is invited to bear witness against her.

Then many of her household appear, to bear witness to her virtues. Ambassadors, too, from Jeroboam, King of Israel, offer the same testimony. At length Phares, the father-in-law of Sivan, or Arsames, as he is now called, comes forward, and declares that the deceased Queen had privately made away with one Theron, whose land she like Jezebel coveted. The fact is proved, and Tahpenes is denied the rites of sepulture for two years:—

"A murmur of approbation ran through the crowd, participated in by all but the relatives and followers of the queen. These raising anew their cries of lamentation, in more piercing accents than before; for the disgrace of a refusal of the rites of sepulture was counted the greatest of all calamities; prepared instantly to accompany the corpse, on its return by the same road it had before traversed. Sesak, overwhelmed by sorrow and humiliation, again followed in the rear of the procession; while the crowd, with the same quiet and orderly demeanour which had distinguished them throughout, slowly dispersed, returning in scattered groups to the city; and the shores of the Lake were soon, once more, entirely desolate."

Arsames is delighted with this exhibition of impartial justice. But he is soon informed by a Greek exile that Sesak, the Queen's son

and successor, is bent on vengeance for the insult offered to his mother's memory, and Arsames, and his father-in-law, and his wife are obliged to fly from Egypt. He thus learns that even though the laws be righteous, the powerful can evade them, and make them the instrument of oppression and wrong.

In the flight from Egypt Arsames loses his father-in-law and wife, and is persuaded by Medon, the Greek exile who has also been obliged to fly from the vengeance of Sesak, to take refuge in Athens. Medon thus describes Athenian liberty:—

"I do not doubt that the sway of the wise and virtuous, such as thou hast described, would be an inestimable blessing to mankind—yea, the realization of one of my brightest hopes. But who can ensure that none but such as they shall hold rule among men; and how are they to be restrained, if they should be tempted to step aside from justice, to exercise oppression and wrong?"

"How," exclaimed the Greek impetuously, 'how?' askest thou what would restrain an Athenian ruler from playing the tyrant and oppressor? By Pallas, I answer, the free spirit of the people! We allow not the man, but the law to rule. To that we pay ready and willing deference. But let those who are charged with the administration of that law attempt themselves to violate it, or warp it to their own private ends, and their power would not outlive the day that witnessed its abuse. Trust me there is little fear that a magistrate among us would attempt, under the cloak of law, to injure any citizen, as thou, O Arsames, hast been injured; even should he secretly desire to do so. For he would raise up, not one enemy by so doing, but myriads!—all who love liberty and hate oppression; and they are the entire people!"

Medon returns to Athens, and Sivan dies in the wilderness, but awakens as Antipho, a youthful citizen of Athens, at the time when that city is engaged in the Peloponnesian war. Thucydides commands a *corps d'armée* in the neighbourhood where he lands; Alcibiades is preparing his chariots for the Olympic games; Socrates is conversing with his disciples in the groves of Academus, and Aristophanes is turning him into ridicule on the stage.

The first thing that tends to disenchant Sivan of his dream of human perfectibility is the sight of a slave-dealer at the Piræus maltreating his slaves. It is as if an enthusiastic admirer of American democracy and the rights of man, were to be set down in the slave-market in New Orleans. He immediately buys the Syrian slave who has been ill-treated, and passes on; and the beauty of Athens, and the splendour of the conversation which he hears around him in its cultivated society, soon removes the bad impression which the slave-market has made upon his mind. The following is a good illustration of Mr. Emerson's observation, that Oxford is steeped in Greek philosophy. The passage is long, but it is a very beautiful imitation of the Platonic dialogue:—

"Surely," said he, 'O Socrates, thou dost not mean that a man should not offer up prayer to the Blessed Ones! How could we reconcile that with what thou didst tell Euthydemus not many days since, that it was right to reverence the Deity by sacrifices and prayers, in that manner which the laws of the country wherein each man dwelleth may prescribe—or with thine own daily practice which is in strict conformity with this rule! How may this be, that we are to worship, yet to forbear from worship; to pray, yet to abstain from prayer!'"

"It is indeed a difficult question, my Xenophon," said Socrates, 'yet let us examine it more attentively. Was it not said that we had better

desist from praying, because we knew not what would be good for us to petition for?"

"It was," said Xenophon.

"But are we thus ignorant as to what may be the effect of all things that a man may receive, or only of some? Thus, for instance, do we not know that virtue is better than vice, and knowledge than ignorance, and content than disquietude of mind?"

"It is true, we do know these things."

"It must be better for us, then, to acquire virtue rather than vice, and knowledge than ignorance, and truth than falsehood?"

"Certainly."

"Then, since we know that it must be good for us to receive these things, we need not fear to entreat the Gods to give them to us!"

"It appears reasonable to think so," said Xenophon.

"But tell me again, my Xenophon, how do we know this? How do we know that truth is better than falsehood, and virtue than vice, and the like?"

"Thou teachest us," replied Xenophon, 'that it is by contemplation and study of the divine nature, that we come to know these things; which are indeed written on our souls, but the handwriting being overlaid with dirt and rubbish, the soul hath need to be cleansed and purified by contemplation and self-mastery, so that the writing may be the more clearly discerned.'

"Right," said Socrates; 'the more then that we learn of the divine nature, the more things shall we know of, that are of a certainty good for man to possess, and which he may safely ask for.'

"Even so, as it appears to me," was the answer.

"Such then," said Socrates, 'do I account to be the nature of prayer. Whatsoever things we know to be certainly and immutably good we may rightly ask the Blessed One to bestow upon us. They are, indeed, the same things that the Gods, if they were pleased with us, would bestow upon us, whether we asked them or not; yet doubtless the more for our asking. But to pray for such things as the vulgar petition for, such as riches, or power, or prosperity in any undertaking, or a life longer than that of other men, or exempt from the ordinary conditions of humanity; such prayers I account as folly, nay, by Jupiter, as approaching to madness!'"

"Sivan had stood by while this dialogue proceeded, so deeply interested, that he had almost forgotten that his name and person were unknown to the philosopher. But the last remark brought his own peculiar case so directly home to him, and in a light so unfavourable, that he could not remain silent.

"Pardon me, O wise Socrates," he said, stepping forward from behind Ariston's seat; 'but if the Deity be such as thou describest Him, would He suffer His gifts to be hurtful to those unto whom he grants them? Is it not in His power to make a thing profitable or injurious at His pleasure; and may He not, therefore, make any thing which thou or I may ask for, beneficial rather than hurtful to us?"

"Socrates looked in some surprise at the youthful speaker: and Ariston hastened to interpose. 'He is my nephew,' he said, 'Antipho, the son of Menexenus, who yesterday returned to Athens after an absence of many years. It was my purpose in coming hither to-day, to ask thee to admit him among the number of thy disciples; as he is anxious to make up, so far as he may, for the time he hath lost during his residence among the barbarians of Macedonia and Thrace.'

"Socrates bent his head graciously. 'I reject none who are anxious to seek after divine philosophy; and I doubt not that the son of Menexenus and nephew of Ariston will be an apt pupil. For thy question, noble youth, remember that there are things hurtful in themselves, as excessive pleasure, or success, which of necessity injure those who receive them; and other things, which if granted to one man must needs hurt another; as if it be granted to one man to slay his enemy, it must be destruction to him who is slain. And

again, have we not already mentioned certain persons, who did receive that which they prayed for; yet it proved not advantageous, but hurtful to them?"

"But hath not the Deity," replied Sivan, "power to cause even what is evil in its own nature to become good to any one, if He so will it; and so, again, if He choose it, to arrange the order of events, that he that slays and he that is slain shall both receive benefit! And for those of whom thou hast spoken, as Midas and Gyges, might it not be that the fruition of their wishes was injurious to them, because they prayed not in a reverent and submissive spirit; which if they had done, the obtaining their desires would not have proved their ruin?"

"Socrates looked at him with increasing interest. 'It may be so,' he said thoughtfully, 'but it seems to me that we know not, as yet, enough of the divine nature to speak certainly of these matters. Even the wisest of men, or they that are called so, know little more than their own ignorance of such things. And until they be more fully enlightened respecting them, it were safest at least to abstain from such prayers as thou speakest of.'

"It is well said," remarked Xenophon; 'but tell me, if such a revelation of the nature of the Gods be needful, whence is it to arise, and who is he that shall instruct mankind therein; for, as it seems to me, no man is able to do this!'

"I am not able to say," replied the philosopher, 'for my own part, I nothing doubt that such a revelation will at some future time be bestowed. For as on the one hand, I am persuaded that God is full of love and care for men, and on the other that no gift can be conferred upon them so excellent as that of knowledge of the divine nature, I cannot question but that they will one day be instructed therein; but as regards the time when, or the source whence, the teacher may arise, I am not able to say anything. But the afternoon is wearing fast away, and it is time that we return to the city. Noble Ariston, I will walk with thee, for there are many things concerning which I would fain make inquiry.'

Sivan's hopes of finding truth and justice among men is rudely dissipated by the judicial murder of Socrates. He now flies from Athens with his faithful Syrian slave, who turns out to be one of the favoured Jewish nation, and who tells him of the glories of Jerusalem and the worship of the true God. Sivan dies, and by virtue of the branch in his bosom, awakens a Jew, in the holy city.

Our Lord has been crucified, and the avenging armies of Rome are gradually closing round the guilty people. Sivan becomes a Christian, witnesses the flight of the persecuted Nazarenes to Pella, and the martyrdom of his friend Hermas, who is put to death by the Sanhedrim. Here again he fails to find the justice and peace for which his soul thirsted. The chosen people of God are become the persecutors of the truth, and the metropolis of the Church is the slayer of the prophets.

He next awakens in Florence a few years before the close of the fifteenth century. Christianity is the established religion; but amongst the generality of men, he finds the same base passions, the same violence, the same injustice, which had disgusted him in patriarchal Arabia, in Egypt, in Greece, and in Jerusalem. The Medic rule in Florence; Savonarola is declaiming against the abuses in Church and State. Bishops and prelates are dispensed from political, and sought from interested and selfish motives. Statesmen and Churchmen alike are guided by expediency rather than truth and justice; and religion is considered chiefly as a political engine

of government. The true spirit of Christianity is found, not in the rulers and prelates, nor even in the generality of the people by whose sufferance they reign, but amongst a few humble men—a monk here, a friar there—men unknown to the world, and jostled aside by those who suppose themselves to be engaged in what they call the realities of life.

Sivan studies theology, takes orders, and is sent by the Inquisition to preach to the Waldenses. He now finds that moderate counsels are overborne by the political churchmen; and that the real object is not so much to convert, as to find a pretext to persecute the Vaudois. This he resents; and in endeavouring to save a Vaudois pastor whom he has convinced of his errors, he finds himself involved in a charge of heresy, and a fugitive among the proscribed heretics. But even among them he finds the spirit of bigotry and fanaticism fully as strong as among the Inquisitors from whose bigotry they are suffering. He is excommunicated and expelled by the fanatical pastors because he will not forswear the Catholic faith. Meanwhile the Austrians burst into the valley, Sivan is taken prisoner, and suffers martyrdom. While at the stake he breaks the fatal branch, loses the gift of transmigration, and dies convinced that the idea that truth and justice are to be found among men is a Utopian dream.

His disembodied soul is now again accosted by the angel, who delivers the moral of this strange but beautiful allegory in the following thoughtful speech:—

"Yet, tell me, is there no realization, however imperfect, of the Divine Likeness, even in this world; which, with all its manifold corruptions, is yet the workmanship of God, and is guarded and sustained by His Providence?"

"There is," was the reply; 'but only in the secret souls of those faithful servants of all nations, and kindred, and people, and tongues, who hunger and thirst after nearer union with Him. These have hidden communion with Him, and with each other, and are gradually, but imperceptibly to the world, transformed to His Image. And, mark thou, though the mass of men be dark and sinful as ever; and though the presence of the purest Light shining among them will not illumine any heart, that does not of its own free will open its secret recesses to admit It; yet when men do thus receive It the Light so admitted is stronger and brighter in each succeeding age of the world's history. God hath ever vouchsafed to His children, through the Sacrifice and Intercession of His Son, light sufficient to enable them to please Him, so that in every nation he that feareth Him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with Him. Dim and feeble as was the twilight of the heathen world, it yet enabled men to direct their steps; and it grew stronger as reverent and thoughtful minds strove for a nearer approach unto Him after whom they felt. Phares the Egyptian was wiser than any thou hadst known in thy first being; thy Athenian teacher far exceeded him in spiritual discernment; but his light was darkness compared with that of Syrus; and his again paled into obscurity before the brilliant rays which streamed into the souls of thy Christian associates from the risen Sun of Righteousness. Spiritual light shall ever advance as the world grows in years; but for the perfection which thou hast sighed for—the very Likeness of thy Maker—that shall only be granted beyond the grave to those who in their state of trial have sought it faithfully. And now, once more, son of Elam, art thou ready and willing to depart?"

"A radiant and peaceful smile broke over Sivan's face as he bowed his head in assent; and the Angel a second time placed the branch in his hand.

The old man looked inquiringly upon it, and perceived that the leaves and smaller twigs had disappeared, and it now wore the shape of a simple cross. Reverently he received and clasped it to his bosom; and as he did so, the spirit passed away from the frame it had first animated so many thousand years ago; and the hope so long deferred had at last its fruition amid the innumerable company of Angels, and the Spirits of the just made perfect."

The Kafirs of Natal and the Zulu Country.

By the Rev. Joseph Shooter. Formerly of Albert, Natal. E. Stanford.

LORD PANMURE, in addressing a public meeting at Edinburgh this summer, spoke at some length on the African Kafirs. He described them as the noblest race of savages with which Great Britain had yet come in contact in her colonial possessions. Of their strength and prowess in war there had been ample experience. In intellectual capability, as well as in physical strength, they stood high as a race, and it was desirable to have them as friends instead of foes. As he was addressing many who were zealous and active in missionary enterprise, the Secretary at War directed attention to Kafirland as a most promising and important field for education and other civilizing influences. Among such a people, men with something of the spirit of Dr. Livingstone would have great authority, and we have more faith in moral than in military power for attaching them to British interests, or at least for securing them as peaceable and well disposed neighbours. Sir George Grey, the present Governor at the Cape of Good Hope, may be depended on for all that can be expected from a wise and energetic British ruler. In New Zealand he had to deal with a native race in many respects resembling the Kafirs, and his government there was one of the most able and successful in our colonial annals. We have every reason to hope that the Kafirs will yet become useful allies if not faithful subjects of the British crown, and that blood will no longer be shed and treasure squandered in troublesome and inglorious Kafir wars. Meanwhile, the journals of travellers and the reports of missionaries, and others who have come in contact with this people in times of peace, afford information that may be turned to good account. The volume before us presents the observations of an English clergyman who was stationed for some years at Albert Town, and who had opportunities of studying the life and manners of the Kafirs of Natal and the Zulu country.

The Zulus were comparatively an unimportant tribe before the time of their renowned chief, Tshaka, one of the greatest warriors in the records of South Africa. He subdued all the tribes from Delagoa Bay to the Amaxosa River, and ruled with arbitrary power for about ten years, from 1820 to 1830. He was killed by some conspirators among his own people. Dingan succeeded him, and reigned also for about ten years. In 1840 Dingan's brother, Pande, with the aid of Andries Pretorius and his boers, defeated the King, against whom he had raised a revolt, and still reigns over the Zulus, but with power greatly reduced since the days of the dreaded tyrant Tshaka. Dingan was murdered in attempting to escape through the Amaswagi country, the people of which had been cruelly treated by the Zulus in previous wars. The contests of these savage clans, and the history and acts of their chiefs

do not form a record on which we can dwell with much satisfaction. Mr. Shooter has compiled from the accounts of earlier settlers and from native traditions, a narrative quite as copious as most readers will have patience to peruse.

Of more enduring interest are the notices of Kafir customs, manners, and institutions. Separate chapters are devoted to descriptions of their personal appearance, their mode of life, their domestic usages, their social and political institutions, their superstitions, and their language, with what may be called their literature, arts, and manufactures. No traditions remain as to the origin of the Kafir race, but there are many reasons for believing them to be derived from Arab tribes, who have made their way down the eastern side of the African continent. Their complexion is widely different from that of the Negro race, being commonly chocolate coloured, with frequent specimens of olive skin not darker than that of a Maltese or Spaniard. For symmetry and strength of body and gracefulness and activity of movement they are remarkable, as many may have witnessed even in this country, in the groups that have been exhibited to gratify public curiosity. A few years since some Kafirs were seen in Cremorne Gardens, who were fine specimens of the race, and from whose display of dancing, athletic sports, and martial exercises, a lively idea of the personal appearance and physical life of the race could be obtained. In their native land their mode of life presents little variety. Their kraals or villages are familiarly known from the descriptions of travellers. Hunting and the rearing of cattle, as with all barbarous tribes, are the chief occupations of the men during peace. To encourage agriculture and commerce will be one powerful means towards their civilization. In their domestic institutions, with the exception of polygamy, there is little that differs from the usages of most nations, even the most civilized. Mr. Shooter describes how a wife is purchased, usually for so many head of cattle; but he relates several capital stories where love interfered with the mercenary arrangements. All that is said on this point might apply, without much alteration, to the matrimonial arrangements of our own Christian country. There is the same consideration of money in a suitor, corresponding to the head of cattle by which Kafirs count their wealth; and the chambers in Lincoln's Inn and Chancery Lane witness quite as sordid scenes on the part of relatives and guardians as take place in the Zulu kraals. There are some points in which the Kafirs might even afford lessons to their superiors. Among the restrictions on marriage they place blood-relationship, and cousins of the first degree may not marry. But they do not find any natural objection to a man marrying two sisters, nor to taking the widow of a brother, as was the usage according to the Mosaic law, for preserving the family and inheritance. No man can marry till he is an *in-doda*, the sign of which is wearing a peculiar head dress, a ring of leather glued and sewed on to the crown of the head, within and round which the hair is shaved. It is only by the chief's permission that this head-ring can be assumed, so that practically his will is an obstacle to early marriages. After the business arrangements of a marriage are settled, and the courtship duly concluded, the slaughter of an animal forms a sacramental bond to the ceremony.

Until this is done the marriage may be broken off, one romantic example of which, as told by Mr. Shooter, might suggest a Kafir parallel to the Scottish ballad of 'Jock o' Hazeldean.' Another of the stories has a more tragic ending, in consequence of the courtship being clandestine and without the consent of the girl's father:—

"A young man, who had acquired the good opinion of a maiden, went to visit her after sunset. When he reached the kraal, the gate was closed and everything beyond the fence abandoned to 'evildoers' and wild beasts. He contrived to get inside without disturbing the dogs, and crept stealthily to the door of a hut, against which he made a preconceived signal. It happened that he had mistaken the house; and, instead of bringing forth his favourite, the noise aroused a man, who assailed him with an assagai. The intruder uttered a fearful cry and attempted to escape, but he had received a mortal wound and was soon overtaken. When the girl came out of her hut she burst into a fit of frantic raving, and exclaimed that they had killed her lover; but, though the discovery protected him from further violence, he died in a short time. The king, on becoming acquainted with the case, said that it was quite right to kill any person found under such circumstances in a kraal. Young men were advised to abstain from nocturnal assignations."

It may be presumed that a nocturnal expedition of this kind would be more improper on the female side, but the leap-year courtship of a young Kafir girl on one occasion had a less doleful conclusion:—

"Courtship does not always begin with the men. A certain chief in Natal, who is generally admired by the young women, visited a friend of his own rank; when a sister of the latter fell in love with him, as he displayed his fine figure and barbaric graces in a dance. The chief was unaware of the impression he had made, until the damsel presented herself at his kraal and avowed the state of her heart. Not reciprocating the admiration, he told her to go home. She flatly refused; and, having no alternative, he permitted her to remain, and sent a messenger to her brother. That personage caused her to be brought back; but she soon reappeared before the handsome chief, and begged him to kill her if he would not make her his wife. He was still unmoved, and despatched a second message to his friend, who ordered a severe beating to be administered to the girl after her return. The stripes, however, were as ineffectual as remonstrances; and ere a week had elapsed, she was a third time in the chief's presence, reiterating her protestations, but without success. When the communication reached her brother, he lost all patience, and answered that his neighbour had better marry her. The chief persisted in his refusal, and there was a great interchange of messages; but, yielding at length to his councillors, he consented to negotiate. Under the circumstances, he might expect to obtain the girl at a reduced price; but five cows—the number he sent—were a very small offer, and the brother was exceedingly indignant—his sister, he said, was not a poor man's daughter—he must have at least ten cattle. When the messenger returned, the chief declined to give more, and ordered those already transmitted to be sent for. A councillor remonstrated in vain; the chief would not be reasoned with, and said that, if no one else was to do it, he would go for the cows himself. Accordingly he set off, but his advisers persuaded him to return; and he was ultimately prevailed on to make a proposal worthy of his dignity. The brother was satisfied, and a time appointed for the wedding."

The missionaries find that polygamy is the greatest obstacle to the Kafirs receiving the moral part of their instructions. They require their converts to retain only one wife. This seems rather hard and uncalled for in cases where a man had his household arrange-

ments completed before the missionaries told him he had done wrong. Except the other wives can be remarried to other husbands, which Mr. Gladstone would deem infinitely worse, (there being scripture sanction for polygamy, but not for remarriage after divorce), it might be a cruelty to turn adrift the other wives. In regard to new converts of course the rules of the Christian society can be enforced, with due explanation of the position of those whose times of ignorance are winked at. The missionaries also find it most difficult to break the people of their old habits of violence in temper and in conduct. Truth and honesty are perhaps as common among the Kafir converts as among Christians of more privileged lands. Their vices and their virtues are those of an energetic people, for whom there may be a brighter future under the culture of Christian teaching and the influence of higher civilization. The following lines are the translation of a hymn composed by a Kafir convert:—

"Thou art the great God—He who is in Heaven.
It is Thou, Thou shield of Truth.
It is Thou, Thou Tower of Truth.
It is Thou, Thou Bush of Truth.
It is Thou, Thou who sittest in the highest.
Thou art the Creator of life, Thou madest the regions above."

The Creator who madest the heavens' also,
The maker of the Stars and the Pleiades.
The shooting stars declare it unto us.
The Maker of the blind, of thine own will didst thou make them."

The Trumpet speaks—for us it calls.
Thou art the Hunter who hunts for souls.
Thou art the leader who goes before us.
Thou art the great Mantle which covers us.
Thou art He whose hands are with wounds.
Thou art He whose feet are with wounds.
Thou art He whose blood is a trickling stream—and why?"

Thou art He whose blood was spilled for us.
For this great price we call.
For thine own place we call."

In a very different strain is a war song of Tshaka, which he composed after he had subdued all his enemies. It is quite after the spirit of Alexander the Great, in the story of his weeping because he had no other world to conquer:—

"Thou hast finished, finished the nations.
Where will you go out to battle now?
Hey! where will you go out to battle now?
Thou hast conquered kings.
Where are you going to battle now?
Thou hast finished, finished the nations.
Where are you going to battle now?
Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!
Where are you going to battle now?"

The chapters on the superstitions of the Kafirs contain many curious details, but it is difficult to obtain any consistent account of such matters in heathen lands. In fact, the tenets and usages seem to vary infinitely. Even on a matter so common as the funeral rites, there is the greatest contrariety in the reports that have been published. Arbousset says that some Kafirs burn their dead. Mr. Isaacs, one of the most trusted authorities, has stated that bodies are dragged to the thicket and left to be devoured by wild animals. This seems to be only done where the person has incurred the displeasure of the chief. In the Zulu country, according to Mr. Shooter,—

"The owner of a kraal is buried within it, the grave being dug by his brother and one or two of his elder wives. They then carry or drag the body to the place, and deposit it in the hole in a sitting posture. The deceased's personal articles are buried with him—the assagais being broken or bent lest the ghost, during some midnight return to air, should do injury with them. The grave being filled, the eldest son stands upon it. The people now go to the stream and wash—the brother returning to sit outside the gate, and the wives

retiring to the bush. The doctor having given medicine to the family (excepting sons' wives) and to the brother, the people are relieved from their fast, milk the cows, and cut their hair. The sextons, however, may not eat *ama-si* nor cut their hair, until they have taken medicine a second time. The eldest son furnishes a beast, which is slain to 'wash' or cleanse them from their uncleanness. The brother receives another for his fee, and goes home. After some time, the wives leave the bush and cut their hair. The eldest son remains at home a considerable time; and afterwards offers a sacrifice to the deceased."

Mr. Shooter gives some curious notices of the prophets or seers, who possess extraordinary influence over the Kafirs:—

"When people consult a prophet, they do not tell him on what subject they wish to be enlightened. He is supposed to be acquainted with their thoughts, and they merely intimate that they wish to have the benefit of his knowledge. Probably he will 'take time to consider,' and not give his responses at once. Two young men, visiting him in consequence of their brother's illness, found the prophet squatting by his hut, and saluted him. He then invited them to sit down; and, retiring outside the kraal, squatted near the gate, to take snuff and meditate. This done to his satisfaction, he sends a boy to call the visitors into his presence, when they immediately join him and squat. The prophet asks for his 'assagai'—a figurative expression for his fee, when the applicants reply that they have nothing to give at present—after awhile they will seek something to pay him with. 'No,' answers the prophet, not disposed to give credit, 'you want to cheat me—everybody tries to do so now—why don't you give me two shillings?' They offer him a small assagai; but he is not satisfied with the weapon, and pointing to a larger one, says, 'That is mine.' The man who had brought this, excuses himself by saying that it does not belong to him; but the prophet persists, and it is given. Having no hope of extorting a larger fee, the prophet says, 'Beat and hear, my people.' Each of the applicants snaps his fingers, and replies, 'I hear.' (The beating is sometimes, and perhaps more regularly, performed by beating the ground with sticks.) The prophet now pretends to have a vision, indistinct at first, but becoming eventually clearer, until he sees the actual thing which has occurred. This vision he professes to describe, as it appears to him. We may imagine him saying, for instance, 'A cow is sick—no, I see a man—a man has been hurt.' While he runs on in this way, the applicants reply to every assertion by beating, as at first, and saying, 'I hear.' They carefully abstain from saying whether he is right or wrong, but when he approaches the truth, the simple creatures testify their joy by beating and replying with increased vigour. The prophet's simulated vision is not a series of guesses, in which he may possibly hit upon the truth; but a systematic enumeration of particulars in which he can scarcely miss it."

The numerous plates and woodcuts that illustrate Mr. Shooter's volume are from sketches by Mr. E. Redinger of Natal. They are well executed, and the subjects are such as fully illustrate the life and manners of the people. Mr. Shooter's work is the more valuable as he does not confine himself to his own observations, but has included in notes, as well as occasionally introduced into the text, the reports of previous travellers, and extracts from the evidence taken some years since by a commissioner appointed to inquire into some matters connected with the Kafirs of Natal. Some other unpublished documents have also been of use in the compilation of the work. The historical part of the narrative, we ought to observe, is brought down to the early part of the present year.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Memorials and Correspondence of Charles James Fox. Edited by Lord John Russell. Vol. IV. Bentley.
A Select Collection of Scarce and Valuable Tracts on the National Debt and Sinking Fund. Edited by J. R. McCulloch, Esq. Printed by Lord Overstone for Private Circulation.
Autobiography of Lutfallah, a Mohamedan Gentleman. Edited by Edward B. Eastwick, F.R.S. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Selections from the Correspondence of R. E. H. Greyson, Esq. Edited by the Author of 'The Eclipse of Faith.' Two Vols. Longman and Co.
The Kafirs of Natal and the Zulu Country. By the Rev. Joseph Shooter. E. Stanford.
Victoria and the Australian Gold Mines in 1857: with Notes on the Overland Route from Australia via Suez. By William Westgarth. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Sinai, the Hedjaz, and Soudan; Wanderings around the Birthplace of the Prophet and across the Ethiopian Desert. By James Hamilton. Bentley.
China, Australia, and the Pacific Islands, in the years 1855—56. By J. D'Ewes, Esq. Bentley.
Recollections of Western Texas. By Two of the U. S. Mounted Rifles. W. and F. G. Cash.
The Principles of Beauty. By John Addington Symonds, M.D., F.R.S.E. Bell and Daldy.
Quinland; or, Varieties in American Life. Two Vols. Bentley.
On the Defence of London, &c. By Major-General Lewis, C.B. John W. Parker and Son.
The Sea Officer's Manual. By Captain A. Parish. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Address at the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Geographical Society. By Sir Roderick I. Murchison, G.C.S.S., &c. Printed by W. Clowes and Sons.
Epitaphs from the Greek Anthology. Translated by Major R. G. Macgregor. Nisken and Parker.
A Handbook to the Waased Paper Process in Photography. By William Crookes. Chapman and Hall.
How to Work with the Microscope. A Course of Lectures. By Lionel S. Beale, M.B., F.R.S. Churchill.
The Classified Catalogue of the Educational Division of the South Kensington Museum. Chapman and Hall.
The New Testament Translated. By the Rev. T. Sheldon Green, M.A. Part I. Bagster and Sons.

LORD OVERSTONE, with a liberality that deserves much praise, has reprinted, in a handsome volume, a select collection of scarce and valuable tracts and other publications on the National Debt and the Sinking Fund. The national debt of Great Britain first began to assume an important magnitude in the time of the wars with Louis XIV. It would have been unsafe while the Revolution settlement was yet insecure to levy fresh taxes to the amount required for carrying on the war necessary for defending the newly obtained liberties of the country. The disaffected Jacobites would have then found a response to their attacks upon the new government in the popular discontent produced by direct imposts on the nation. The contraction of debt to a large extent became therefore a matter of political necessity at the time, and when the practice of funding had been found a ready and convenient mode of obtaining supplies it was ever after resorted to, till the national debt grew into the enormous sum at which it is now written. The management of the national debt, since the commencement of the eighteenth century, has presented a new field of financial ingenuity and political contrivance, and occupies no unimportant place in the historical annals of England since the era of the Revolution. At first the interest paid for loans was unduly high, owing to the supposed insecurity of the Government, and the possibility of a second restoration of the Stuart dynasty. When confidence in the new order of things was established, the reduction of the interest on the national debt was generally demanded. Instead of offering to pay the national creditors, if unwilling to accept a lower rate of interest, the levying a tax on the funds was proposed. It was to oppose this proposal, which would have involved a breach of the public faith, that the first tract in the present volume, an Essay on Public Credit, was published in 1710, believed to be the production of Harley, Earl of Oxford. In 1717 a pamphlet appeared in the form of a Letter on the Inviolable Nature of Public Securities. These two publications had great influence in crushing the scheme of taxing the funds, and in establishing on an unquestioned basis the national credit of Great Britain. In 1716 the first sinking fund for the extinction of the national debt was formed. It consisted of various surpluses of revenue arising from the saving that

was then effected by reducing the interest of the debt, and other sources. The idea of compound interest increasing the efficiency of the sinking fund was first broached in an Essay on the Public Debts of this Kingdom, by Sir Nathaniel Gould, M.P., in 1726. His extraordinary statements as to the influence of compound interest were replied to by Mr. Pulteney, in 1727, in a pamphlet on The State of the National Debt as it Stood December, 1716. Gould had asserted that a million sterling, accumulated at 4 per cent. compound interest, would amount in 105 years to 1675 millions! Pulteney tried to show that the debt had increased during the ten years before he wrote, in spite of the alleged efficacy of the Sinking Fund, with the marvellous aid of the compound interest principle. Pulteney was wrong in his statements as to the increase of the debt, as appears from a parliamentary paper, now first published in this volume; but the fallacy of the compound interest principle deluded financiers until the days of Pitt, if not later. The chief points of discussion on this and other subjects connected with the national debt, are presented in the series of tracts now collected by Lord Overstone. The treatise on Public Credit, by David Hume in his 'Essays,' and the Account of the National Debt, by Judge Blackstone in his 'Commentaries,' present admirable statements on the general subject, not without errors on particular points, which were cleared up by subsequent writers. Dr. Price's Appeal to the Public on the National Debt; A Reply to Dr. Price's Remarks on the Sinking Fund and other parts of his Appeal, by Mr. Wimpey; Dr. Robert Hamilton's Inquiry concerning the Rise, Progress, Redemption, Present State, and Management of the National Debt, are among the important treatises included in the collection. The volume has the great advantage of being edited by J. R. McCulloch, Esq., whose preface, notes, and index add materially to the practical value of the volume.

The Recollections of Western Texas during an Indian Campaign from 1852 to 1855, by Two of the U. S. Mountain Riflemen, are not strictly personal narratives, but are compiled from statements furnished orally and in writing. A more connected and consecutive report is thus presented of operations in which the two brothers took an honourable part, and for their special services in which they received the thanks of the military authorities. Many interesting notices are given of the wild border life of the regions referred to, and of scenes which occurred in the operations of the United States force against the Indian tribes. Descriptions of the country, its scenery, resources, and its inhabitants, occupy a large space in the work, which furnishes a most interesting report on a district about which little authentic or recent information has been made public.

The Duke of Wellington, in a conversation with Judge Talfourd shortly before his death, is reported to have said, that "if fifty thousand French troops were landed at any part of the coast, there was nothing to prevent them marching straight to London." "Mein Gott! what a splendid city to plunder!" was old Blucher's remark as he passed through streets, the shops of which have wealth more accessible and portable than the gold pavement of which Whittington dreamt. In case of an invasion there are in London at least fifty thousand ruffians, ready for any crime, who would join even a foreign soldiery in scenes of violence, as the budmashes of the Indian towns and bazaars have done in the mutiny now raging. The bare possibility of the horrible scenes that might be witnessed if London were assaulted, or even threatened, ought to be looked at by the Government. The old Duke was no idle alarmist, and matters are inconceivably worse than when he gave his frequent warnings. A powerful naval force has enabled France to regard the Channel as no longer an obstacle to invasion, and by the aid of steam a descent would be as rapid as irresistible. In one night a force could be thrown on our shores, and entrenched so as to defy attack, till prepared by reinforce-

ments to advance into the country. The Indian rebellion has withdrawn the bulk of the army, including a large artillery force, and nothing but the good will of the Emperor at present exists to prevent the calamities against which the Duke of Wellington uttered his notes of warning. General Lewis, an able and experienced officer, who has all his life been practically occupied on works of defence, has published in the professional volumes of the Corps of Royal Engineers a series of papers on the protection of London. These are now collected, with additional remarks, well deserving the attention of the authorities at the present time. Supposing the French Government insisted on certain refugees being given up, and England refused, there is no military obstacle to prevent an army coming over to take them by force. This defenceless state of the country ought not to continue. General Lewis shows how such a contingency could be guarded against. He gives suggestions for the security of the capital, by a chain of fortified stations, south of London, extending over an arc, whose cord may be thirty miles, and radii from ten to twenty. The construction of three small fortresses, nearly parallel with the south coast, between Chatham and Portsmouth, would form a check upon the advance of an enemy on London, and a support for forces netting in the field. The occupation of Shorncliffe on the east, and Chichester on the west line of coast, by a force supplied with railway communication at each post, for the transport of 2000 men of all arms, to oppose a landing between these two points, both being fortified, would give additional security. The permanent establishment of at least 40,000 infantry of the line in the United Kingdom, and the extension of yeomanry and rifle corps in the southern counties, would be advisable for the safety of the island from invasion. We only can express a wish that General Lewis might be entrusted with the duty of carrying out the various suggestions which he earnestly and ably urges in the present treatise on the defence of London. A map, adapted to military purposes, accompanies the work.

The Sea Officer's Manual, by Captain Parish, formerly of H.E.I. Company's service, and now of the Indian Mercantile Marine, forms a compendium of the duties of a commander; first, second, third, and fourth officer; officer of the watch, and midshipman, in the mercantile navy. This is now a splendid and efficient service. When the Queen visited two of the ships the other day at Portsmouth, she said she had no idea there were such vessels in the service, and every year the number and efficiency of large ships of the mercantile navy are increasing. Great advance has also been made in the education and training of the officers of the service, who in social position and professional acquirements are not behind those of the Royal Navy. Capt. Parish's manual will prove of good service in extending and increasing the efficiency of the officers in the mercantile navy.

Mr. Lionel Beale's high reputation as a microscopist is sufficient guarantee for the excellence and utility of his book of directions how to work with that instrument, of which he has himself made such good use. The treatise was delivered, in the form of lectures, at King's College, during the winter season of 1856-57. It contains the most lucid exposition of the instrument itself, and of the mode of using it, with copious explanations and directions for all branches of microscopical research. A list is appended of all the apparatus that is required in ordinary scientific or economic investigations; and the author has also been at pains to explain how these researches can be conducted in the most simple and inexpensive way practicable. It is a book which ought to be in the hands of every possessor or user of a microscope. It gives directions for the best modes of displaying and preserving, as well as of examining microscopic objects of all kinds.

The classed catalogue of the educational division of the South Kensington Museum has at first the appearance of a ponderous tome of a thousand pages, and the purchaser may be amazed at the

bulk of a book costing but sixpence. Only a hundred and fifty pages, however, are occupied with the catalogue, the rest of the volume consisting of advertisements. As these are almost entirely connected with educational subjects, books, maps, instruments, and all the furniture and apparatus of the schoolhouse, the appendix is quite in keeping with the official part of the publication. The educational division of the Museum at South Kensington, originating in the collection made last year at St. Martin's Hall, has now assumed an important aspect, and has become an attractive and instructive exhibition. Beginning with school buildings and fittings, of the most approved and most recent improvements in which there are shown models and plans, the catalogue successively directs the visitor to the appliances in every special branch of education. *Nec manus nuda, nec intellectus multum facit*, was one of Lord Bacon's aphorisms, and here are displayed all the contrivances for assisting both mind and body in the educational processes. Reading, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, foreign languages, history, and the art of teaching, are the heads under which the general educational objects are arranged. Then come the appliances for the art of drawing and design, materials, implements, examples, models. Music has its department next. Household economy follows, with the appliances for ventilation, warming, cooking, domestic work, and ornamentation. Geography and astronomy, and a selection of the Ologies, have their place in the collection, with chemistry and physical science generally, and mechanics. The apparatus for teaching persons of deficient faculties, the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the imbecile, forms a special and most interesting department of the exhibition. To hygiene and the means of physical training due place is also allotted. A collection like this is capable of indefinite expansion, and many additions will doubtless appear in future issues of the catalogue. A very good library of educational books is also in the course of formation. There is no exhibition in the metropolis more directly of a practical kind than this educational museum, nor interesting to so large a class of visitors. Parents and teachers may here learn much as to the best means of training the young, and all may obtain information from the useful and well arranged objects presented to view. The collection is admirably arranged and exposed for inspection, and the attendants in charge are able and willing to give every assistance to visitors, which cannot be always said of the officials in public exhibitions.

The translation of the New Testament, by the Rev. Thomas Sheldon Green, M.A., of which the Gospel by Saint Matthew and the Epistle to the Romans are given as a first instalment, does not appear to us to be called for by any public consideration, and can only be regarded as a private exertion of the translator. Of course, with a view to the possible formation of a new authorized version at a future time, all such contributions to exegesis and interpretation may present some points of use for comparison and reference, but there is little in the general tone of Mr. Green's version to claim for it particular notice. It follows pretty closely the authorized version in the meaning, while the modernizing of the style is an alteration not to be commended. The old forms, for instance, of the verb, such as, "he cometh," or "he taketh," offend no one's taste, but the reverse, being associated with the style of the scriptural books. Mr. Green must needs change them to "he comes," and "he takes." Many similar needless alterations occur. "He cometh unto a place called Gethsemane," he reads, "He comes to a spot called Gethsemane," a useless variation without improvement. A few verses before, the words, "This night, before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me thrice," become "Before a cock crows thou wilt thrice deny me." To give our readers fair grounds for judging of the style of the version, we quote two verses from the authorized and from Mr. Green's rendering of the beginning of the 12th chapter of the Epistle to the Romans. "I beseech you,

therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies, a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service. And be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good and acceptable and perfect will of God." Mr. Green reads, "I beseech you, then, brethren, by the tender mercies of God, to yield your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, well pleasing to God, the worship service of your reason; and not to fashion yourselves in accordance with this world, but to take a fresh shape by the renewal of the mind, in order to your gaining proof of what the will of God is, the good and well-pleasing and perfect." No good purpose can be served by a mere modification of the familiar words of the Scripture according to this fashion. We forbear from noticing the rendering of particular passages open to controversy, only objecting now to the modernizing principle of Mr. Green's translation, which mars the authorized version in a most uncalled-for and needless way in regard to style.

New Editions.

Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England. By John Lord Campbell, LL.D. Fourth Edition. Vol. VIII. Murray.
Recreations of Christopher North. Vol. I. Blackwood and Sons.

Tom Swake of "Ours." By Charles Lever. Vol. II. Chapman and Hall.

Public Offices, and Metropolitan Improvements. By Alex. James Baresford Hope, Esq., M.P. Third Edition. J. Ridgway.

The History of a Flirt. Related by Herself. T. Hodgson.

THE *Recreations of Christopher North* will form two volumes in the new collected series of Professor Wilson's works, as edited by Professor Ferrier. The first volume, or the ninth of the series, has just appeared. In 1842, the papers which had given delight to so many readers in 'Blackwood's Magazine,' and which had contributed greatly to Wilson's literary fame, revised and considerably remodelled by the author, were published in three volumes octavo. Professor Ferrier has therefore less scope for any special editorial duties in this part of the reprint of Professor Wilson's works. The two volumes of the *Recreations*, complete in themselves, may be well procured and prized by many who do not care to possess the whole series of the works. In this wonderful collection of miscellanies the genius, humour, and eloquence of John Wilson appear in all their vigour and variety. The glowing descriptions of natural scenery, the genial outbursts of feeling, the manly utterances of independence, keep the reader in continual delight. And then with Christopher in his sporting jacket, what hours of healthy and bright recreation! Not to speak of the graver but not less inviting discourses on literary and patriotic and political and religious subjects. One paper in this volume, *An Hour's Talk on Poetry*, is worth volumes that have been written on the English poets and their works. It is truly a masterpiece, and worthy of Wilson's name as one of the greatest and most genial of critics and essayists. The chapter on *Cottages*, beginning in a strain of light humour, presents a series of charming and life-like sketches of Scottish life and character.

Miscellaneous, Pamphlets, &c.

Primary Instruction, the Want and the Right of the British People. By John Young, LL.D. Longman and Co.

A Brief View of the Truth of the Trinity. By Lieut.-Colonel W. Hough. Second Edition. B. Seeley.

Practical Hints to Young Soldiers for their Conduct and Guidance in the Army. By an Officer. Third Edition. J. S. Hodson.

A Key to the Adulteration of our Daily Food. Compiled by William Dalton. Marlborough and Co.

Chambers' Scientific Charts. Nos. 1. to III. Mechanics, W. and R. Chambers.

Haydn's Oratorio, 'The Seasons.' Arranged by Vincent Novello. J. Alfred Novello.

The National Gallery. Purchase of a Pollaiuolo, and Sir Charles Eastlake's Violation of Tuscan Law. By Morris Moore. Printed by J. E. Taylor.

In a letter addressed to Lord Palmerston by John Young, LL.D., the writer, though avowing himself a voluntary in regard to religious establishments,

maintains strenuously that it is the duty of Government to provide primary instruction for the people. Dr. Young even goes the length of advocating compulsory attendance, and the most extreme views of the admirers of the military drill system of some continental states. A provision by the State for the education of the pauper, criminal, and other special classes, is called for, and may be regulated by any compulsory arrangements that may be deemed advisable; but in regard to the education of the people at large, the feeling is gaining ground that more will be accomplished by free and spontaneous action, aided liberally, as is now done, by grants from the Privy Council Fund. The sum voted for Great Britain this year is £44,233*l.*, being an increase of 90,020*l.* on the preceding year. Educational efforts throughout the country are rapidly overtaking the deficiency, as shown by statistics. It is chiefly in the large cities that ignorance prevails to the alarming extent referred to by Dr. Young, and there an extension of the school system in connexion with poor-houses, prisons, refuges, reformatories, and other existing establishments, will produce the effect required, without erecting any new machinery by which the free action most consonant with the spirit of the English constitution would be enfeebled.

A very useful little manual for military men is entitled *Practical Hints to Young Soldiers for their Conduct and Guidance in the Army*. The book is anonymous, but has the sanction of the name of the late Captain Charles Acton Broke, of the Royal Engineers, who expressed his satisfaction with it, and to whose memory it is dedicated. Plain directions are given on all the most essential points of professional duty, and sensible advices as to moral conduct. From Galton's *'Art of Travel'*, and other works, are extracted miscellaneous hints that may be turned to useful account in the camp or in campaigning. The general instructions for the various exercises, and hints on active service, are selected from a handbook recently issued from the Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich. We notice in the instructions for loading the new rifles, that it has been the practice for some time in the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich, to hold the cartridge in the right hand, and tear off the paper with the forefinger and thumb of the left hand, which is grasping the rifle at the same time. It is a pity that this practice had not been made known generally, before the rifles were sent off to India, where the biting of the greased cartridges has been made at least the occasion of so much insubordination.

A very good summary of the evidence given before the Committee of the House of Commons, on the adulteration of articles of food and of common consumption in domestic uses, is compiled by Mr. William Dalton. Much has been published on this subject of late years, and the extent to which fraudulent adulteration is carried is incredible to those who have not made special inquiries. Scarcely an article in commerce and trade can be procured genuine in nineteen out of twenty places where they are sold. Mr. Dalton's key lets the reader into the secret of all the most frequent and important modes of adulteration, with practical hints for detecting and avoiding deleterious or poisonous substances. Since the strange exposures made in *'The Lancet'*, and before the Parliamentary Committee, there has been formed a joint-stock company, under the Limited Liability Act, for the sale of unadulterated articles of food; with what result we have not heard. It would certainly be a benefit to many to know where they might rely on obtaining genuine articles, instead of the rubbish, or worse, for which they now pay high prices.

Messrs. W. and R. Chambers have commenced the publication of a series of scientific charts, of a large size, for exhibition on the walls of class-rooms, illustrative of the treatises in their Educational Course. Sheet 1, for instance, illustrates the laws of matter and motion by plans and drawings, including sketches of familiar objects, such as are known to the youthful readers of Joyce's *'Scientific*

Dialogues', and other popular books of the class. Sheets 2 and 3 are on mechanics, with illustrations of the principles and use of levers, pulleys, inclined planes, screws, and all the modifications of the mechanical powers. Diagrams of some kind are used by all teachers and lecturers on such subjects, and this series of plates, boldly executed, and with well-chosen illustrations, will prove of good service in many a class-room or lecture-room.

List of New Books.

Alford's (H.) *Quebec Chapel Sermons*, vol. 6, 16mo, cloth, 5s.
Cuyler's (C. B.) *Psycho's Interludes*, foolscap 8vo, cloth, 4s.
Crowdy's *Christian Villagers' Guide-Book*, 18mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.
Dagobert's *Safe and Sure Method of acquiring French*, 8vo, 7s. 6d.
D'Ewes' (J.) *China, &c.*, post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
Greyson, *Sel. essays from Correspondence of 2 vols.*, fcap., cl., 12s.
Hamilton's (J.) *Sinai, &c.*, post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
Hobart's (H.) *Mistakes concerning Repentance*, foolscap, cl., 1s. 6d.
Huntingford's (R.) *False Philosophy*, foolscap, cloth, 1s. 6d.
Knight's *Cyclopedia of Biography*, vol. 5, 4to, cloth, 10s.
Lew's *Annals of British Legislation*, 3 vols., royal 8vo, cl., £2 5s.
Meredith's (G.) *Parina*, post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
Monod's *Far-well*, crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
Morris's (D. R.) *Handbook of British Maritime Law*, 8vo, cloth, 5s.
Pictorial History of England, vol. 5, royal 8vo, cloth, 15s.
Selig's (M.) *German made Easy*, square, 8vo, cloth, 6s.
Smith's *Prophecies relating to Nineveh, &c.*, 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
Smith's (J. A.) *Principles of Beauty*, royal 8vo, cloth, 6s.
Thomson's (W.) *Laws of Thought*, 4th edit., fcap. 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
Wayland's *Political Science*, 8vo, cloth, 2s.
White's *True Nature of the Church*, foolscap 8vo, cloth, 2s.
Wright's (J.) *Hellenica*, 12mo, cloth, new edit., 3s. 6d.

ARTICLES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

BISHOP BLOMFIELD.

BISHOP BLOMFIELD has not long survived his honourable retirement from the see of London, his death having taken place at Fulham Palace on Wednesday evening, in his 71st year. The arrangements for his resignation were completed in September, 1856, so that he has not enjoyed for one year the repose sought from his arduous duties. He had rallied somewhat in health after his retirement, but from the time that he was first stricken down by paralysis there was no expectation of more than temporary relief from affliction, and little hope of much prolongation of life. His mental faculties continued unimpaired, and many pleasing reminiscences have been left of his latter days. The recent reply to the numerously signed address from the clergy of his diocese is a document which, from its tone and spirit, may well be regarded by the Bishop's admirers and friends as a cherished memorial, and as a fitting conclusion to his public career. This, we believe, was the last document of a public nature that he wrote. In his family circle there remain more sacred reminiscences, and his last act while consciousness remained was the utterance of devotional prayers.

Charles James Blomfield was born in 1786, at Bury St. Edmunds. His father belonged to the scholastic profession, but it was at the grammar school of the town that he received his education till he went to Trinity College, Cambridge. His academic career was one of industry and honour. He was third wrangler and senior medalist of his year, 1808, and had previously gained a classical prize for Greek and Latin poetry. He became a Fellow of his college, but marrying soon afterwards, he obtained successive incumbencies through the influence of patrons, the last, previous to his getting on the ladder of advancement, being the rectory of Chesterford. While here he gained the friendship of Dr. Howley, then Bishop of London, who appointed him Archdeacon of Colchester, and Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate-street. In 1824 he was raised to the episcopal bench as Bishop of Chester, and in 1828 he obtained the see of London on the elevation of Dr. Howley to the Archbishopric of Canterbury. Bishop Blomfield's rapid promotion had been foreseen and predicted. Besides the interest of private friends and the reputation of high scholarship, he had taken a part in politics that insured his success in life. The Catholic emancipation question was then at its crisis, and Dr. Blomfield, who had belonged to the liberal party in his earlier years, suddenly came out as a strenuous champion of Protestantism, and the party of church and king. His reward was speedy and munificent. Besides

the see of London, he held various offices, the clerk of the closet to George IV. being among the number. The proceedings of Bishop Blomfield, during the long and stirring time of his episcopate, belong to ecclesiastical annals. While labouring to harmonize opposing views, and to conciliate conflicting parties within the church, an attempt rarely successful, his exertions in matters affecting the extension of the church itself were crowned with conspicuous results. He was one of the originators and chief promoters of the Church Building Society, which has added a hundred and fifty churches to the metropolis. The colonial episcopate, mainly through his exertions, has been increased from five to thirty sees. It was under his advice that the Ecclesiastical Commission was instituted, and in the new Poor Law system, and other questions bearing on social as well as ecclesiastical policy, he took an active and prominent part. His capacity for work was extraordinary. Sydney Smith described him as having "an ungovernable passion for business," and in parody of the *'L'Etat, c'est moi'* of Louis XIV., he jocularly affirmed that the formula of the bishop's notes, even of a social kind, ran thus—"The Church of England and Mrs. Blomfield request the pleasure, &c."

In literary annals the name of Bishop Blomfield will hold a high place as a classical scholar. His editions of *'Æschylus'* established his reputation in this field, and after the recent exhaustive labours of Franz and Hermann and Dindorf and De Jongh, not to mention our own English critics, commentators, and translators, the name of Dr. Blomfield still holds a place of distinction in *'Æschylean'* literature. In what estimation he is held will appear from an incidental remark of Professor Conington, of Oxford, in the preface to his edition of *'The Choephore'*, published only the other day. After referring to the labours of the late John Wordsworth, whose manuscripts had been placed in his hands by his brother, Canon Wordsworth, Professor Conington says, "Had the author been spared to complete his work, it would undoubtedly have been one of which English scholarship might well have been proud." * * We should not have had then to point to Bishop Blomfield as the last of our great editors of Greek tragedy."

Of more directly professional works, Dr. Blomfield published *Lectures on the Acts*; *Sermons Preached at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate-street*; *A Triennial Visitation Charge in 1842* (the time of the Oxford disturbances breaking out); and a *Manual of Family Prayers*, by which his name will be long remembered and his services appreciated in many an English household.

EUGENE SUE.

EUGENE SUE, the popular French novelist, died at Annecy, in Savoy, on the morning of Monday last, aged sixty-six. The son, grandson, and great-grandson of distinguished physicians, he was educated for the medical profession. Having entered the medical department of the army, he accompanied the expedition to Spain in 1823; he subsequently entered the medical service of the navy, and visited Asia and America; he was also present at the battle of Navarino. The death of his father having placed him in possession of a large fortune, he determined to follow a calling more congenial to his taste than that of physic, and for a time he studied painting under Gudin; but despairing of success he abandoned it for literature. After producing some insignificant *vaudeville*s, he wrote a novel called *'Pick et Plock'*, and followed it by others called *'Atar Gull'*, *'Coucarratcha'*, and the *'Salamandre'*. These works gained him a fair circulating-library reputation; and he extended and consolidated it by contributions to the *'Revue des Deux Mondes'*, the *'Revue de Paris'*, by a *'Histoire de la Marine Française'*, and by various novels and other works. At length, about 1840, he produced his novel of *'Mathilde'*, which was remarkable alike as a tale of great dramatic interest, told with much literary

power, and as an effectual picture of French, and especially Parisian life. The success of this work was extraordinarily great; so much so, indeed, as to constitute one of the principal *événements* of the brilliant literary epoch which began and ended with King Louis Philippe. Before the sensation created by 'Mathilde' had died away, he produced, in the *feuilleton* of the 'Journal des Débats,' his 'Mystères de Paris.' All Paris, and it may be said all France, literally devoured this singular work; and its fame rapidly extending to foreign countries, it was translated into every European language, and gave rise to a host of imitations. It has undoubtedly many faults in a literary point of view, and in many parts its tendency is morally and even politically bad; but it cannot be denied that it contains vivid pictures of low life, lays bare social evils with a vigour seldom equalled, and abounds in scenes of deep emotion. It was followed by a novel, called the 'Juif Errant,' written for a temporary political purpose—the damaging of the Order of the Jesuits; by a socialist romance, called 'Martin, l'Enfant Trouvé'; and afterwards by numerous other works. But the 'Juif Errant' did not create the impression that had been expected from the celebrity of the author of the 'Mystères de Paris'; 'Martin' was very like a failure; and all the works that ensued, though not devoid of talent, presented nothing remarkable. In addition to his novels, Sue wrote several pieces for the theatre, and dramatised his 'Mystères de Paris,' and some of his other works; but his plays, with the exception of that on the *Mystères*, made no great sensation. A great creative genius he was not; he had no pretensions to learning, and his style was often negligent; but he possessed energy, fire, the power of moving the feelings, and, in an eminent degree, the art of keeping alive interest throughout a work of great length, in which a host of personages have to figure in all manner of incidents. On the whole, he was not undeserving the popularity he enjoyed amongst his contemporaries as a novel writer in the *feuilleton* form, and it is not impossible that his two masterpieces, 'Mathilde' and the 'Mystères,' may carry his name down to posterity. In writing his 'Mystères de Paris,' he became impressed with the conviction that the present constitution of society inflicts great and undeserved hardships on the working classes, and in nearly all his later works he exposed those hardships with much earnestness, and demanded a remedy for them with much vehemence. This caused him to be regarded as one of that political sect called Socialists, and he was induced to cast in his political lot with them. In return, they elected him one of the representatives of the city of Paris; and it may be remembered that his election, with that of others of a similar way of thinking, created immense sensation, it being looked on—as what indeed it was—as a serious menace to society at large. As a representative, however, he played only a modest part; but his literary renown made him so extraordinarily popular with the working classes, and cast such lustre on the socialist cause, that he was universally set down as one of the chiefs of the Socialists. Accordingly, when the present emperor destroyed the republic, the name of Sue was one of the very first he inscribed on his lists of proscription. Into exile, therefore, the brilliant writer was compelled to go, and in exile he remained until death cut him off. Sue has been fiercely assailed for having joined the Socialists. We think ourselves that he committed a mistake in so doing; but when we call to mind that he acted from real, honest, fervent conviction, and that what he did cost him the most cruel sacrifices,—the loss of friends, the loss of a splendid social position, heavy pecuniary loss, exile, and we may even add death, for exile hastened his death,—when we call this to mind, we say that he was grievously wronged, and that, instead of being abused, he ought to be admired.

THE PROPOSED NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A PROPOSAL for a new and complete Dictionary of the English language has been published by the

Philological Society, bearing the signatures of R. Chevenix Trench, Dean of Westminster, F. J. Furnivall, Esq., and Herbert Coleridge, Esq., members of the Council of the Society, named as a Committee to make arrangements for the work. The deficiencies of the standard works of Johnson and Richardson, both as vocabularies of the language and as philological guides, being admitted, it is hoped that, by the co-operation of the learned, a more worthy *Lexicon totius Anglicitatis* may now be produced. In a series of resolutions issued along with the proposal, attention is directed to the chief objects aimed at by the Philological Society. The discovery and registration of words and phrases is to be primarily sought from the less read authors of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is believed that the older writers, such as Chaucer, Robert of Gloucester, and the still earlier or contemporary ballads and romances, have been already sufficiently searched, and their peculiarities of language recorded in the works of Wright, Halliwell, and in special glossaries. But it is otherwise with the writings of such authors as Roger Ascham, Philemon Holland, the translator of Livy, Plutarch, Pliny, and other classics, Henry More, Ogilby, Quarles, Shelton, the translator of Don Quixote, Hackluyt, and many others that might be named. A vast number of genuine English words and phrases in the works of such writers do not appear in any of our dictionaries, and it is proposed that they should now be collected and inserted. A long list of books is given, of which the examinations have been undertaken by members of the Philological Society and other readers. It is suggested that when once an author, or any work of an author, shall be admitted to the rank of Dictionary authority, all unregistered words, without exception, used by that author or in that work, ought to be registered in the proposed collection. The results of the labours of those who are willing to co-operate in the work are requested to be sent to the Secretary of the Committee, Herbert Coleridge, Esq., No. 10, Chester-place, Regent's-park, London, N.W., before the first of November, so that a report may be drawn up of the probable result of the proposal. The following rules and directions for the guidance of collectors have been published:—

Rules and Directions for Collectors, as agreed upon by the Committee.

I. That only such words be registered as fall under one of the following classes:—(a). Words not to be found either in the latest edition of Todd's Johnson, or in Richardson. (b). Words given in one or both of those dictionaries, but for which no authorities at all are there cited. (c). Words given in one or both of those dictionaries, but for which only later authorities are there cited. (d). Words used in a different sense from those given in the dictionaries mentioned. (e). Words now obsolete, for which a later authority than any given in Johnson or Richardson can be cited. (f). Forms of a word which mark its still imperfect naturalization (as, for instance, *extasis* and *spectrum* instead of *extasy* and *spectre*, in Burton's 'Anat. of Mel.') where they have not hitherto been noticed.

II. That all idiomatic phrases and constructions which have been passed over by Johnson and Richardson be carefully noticed and recorded, the collector adding, if possible, one parallel instance from every other language in which he knows the idiom to exist. This rule is not intended to apply to mere grammatical or syntactical idioms.

III. That any quotation specially illustrative of the etymology, or first introduction, or meaning, of a word shall be cited.

IV. That in every case the passage in which the particular word or idiom is found shall be cited, and where any clauses are for brevity necessarily omitted, such omissions shall be designated by dots.

V. That the edition made use of shall be stated and throughout adhered to, and that, in the references, page, chapter and section, and verse, where existing, shall be given.

VI. That the words registered shall be written only on one side of the paper (ordinary small quarto

letter paper), and with sufficient space between each to allow of their being cut apart for sorting. N.B. It is particularly requested that this rule may be strictly observed.

The following examples, illustrative of the preceding Rules, are submitted as specimens of the manner and form in which the Committee are desirous that the collections should be made:—

Rule I. a. *Unstroke*—circumference. "Such towns as stand (one may say) on tiptoe, on the very *unstroke*, or on any part of the utmost line of any map, are not to be presumed placed according to exactness, but only signify them there or thereabouts."—Fuller, A Pisgah Sight of Palestine, London, 1650, part 1, b. 1, c. 14, p. 46.

Rule I. b. *Fashionist*. "We may conceive many of these ornaments were only temporary, as used by the *fashionists* of that age."—Fuller, A Pisgah Sight of Palestine, part 2, p. 113. The word is given in Todd's Johnson and in Richardson, but without an example in either.

Rule I. y. *Yacht*. "I sailed this morning with His Majesty in one of his *Yachts* (or pleasure boats), vessels not known among us till the Dutch East India Company presented that curious piece to the King, being very excellent sailing vessels."—Evelyn's Diary, Oct. 1, 1661. The earliest example given in Johnson or Richardson is from Cook's Voyages.

Rule I. f. *Zaby*—an engraving or picture in a book. (Common in the North at the present day.)

"We gaze but on the *babies* and the cover, The gaudy flowers and edges painted over, And never further for our lesson look Within the volume of this various book."

Sylvestre's Dabartas, ed. London, 1821, fol. p. 5. Halliwell mentions this sense, but gives no authority.

Rule I. e. *Uncease*. "What an *uncease* it was to be troubled with the humming of so many gnats!"—Hackett, Life of Abp. Williams, part 2, p. 88. Not found in Todd's Johnson. The latest, indeed only, example in Richardson is from Chaucer.

Rule I. s. *Interitium*. "Besides there was an *interitium* or distance of seventy years between the destruction of Solomon's and the erection of Zerobabel's temple."—Fuller, A Pisgah Sight of Palestine, part 1, b. 3, c. 6, p. 421.

Rule II. Phrases.—*Grass*. At the next *grass*—at the next summer. (Common in the North at the present day.)—"Whom seven years old at the next *grass* he guest" (speaking of a horse).—Sylvestre's Dabartas, p. 228. Compare Johnson's later quotation from Swift.

Rule I. s. *Satisfy in*—of or as to.—"I was lately satisfied in what I heard of before, that the mystery of annealing glass is now quite lost in England."—Fuller, Mirk Contemplations on these Times—in Fuller's Good Thoughts, Eickering, 1841, p. 221.—[The Rev. J. S. Perowne, in a paper contained in the Philological Transactions for 1856, 'On some English Idioms,' quotes (p. 148) Latimer's 'not to flatter with anybody,' and Roger Ascham's 'changing a good word with a worse']

Base, in music.—Lend me your hands, lift me above Parnassus With your loud trebles, help my lowly bassus. Sylvestre's Dabartas, p. 73.

Rule III.—*Funatio*.—"There is a new word coined within few months (of May, 1660) called *funatio*, which by the close sticking thereof seemeth well cut out and proportioned to signify what is meant thereby, even the securities of our age. Some (most forcibly) will have it Hebrew, derived from the word 'to see' or 'face one,' importing such whose piety consisteth chiefly in visage looks and outward shows; others will have it Greek, from *φύσιν*, to show and appear. . . . But most certainly the word is Latin, from *funum*, a temple, and *funatio* were such who, living in or attending thereabouts, were frightened with spectra or apparitions which they either saw or fancied themselves to have seen."—Fuller, Mirk Contemplations in Better Times, l. p. 212, ed. 1841.

Suck.—"They were well provided with that kind of Spanish wine which is called *suck*, though the true name of it be Xeqne, from the province whence it comes."—Mandelsloh, Travels into the Indies, London, 1669, p. 6.

Damascus.—"Modern Damascus is a beautiful city. The first Damask rose had its root here and it's name hence. So all Damask silk, linen, poulder, and plumes called *Damascenes*."—Fuller, A Pisgah Sight of Palestine, part 2, b. 4, c. 1, p. 9.

The following works and authors are suggested for examination, though it is not by any means intended to limit the discretion of collectors in this respect. A multitude of other books, quite as good, might easily be named. Those marked with an asterisk have been already undertaken:—

*Andrews's Works. By Mr. Brodribb.	Holland's Translation of Livy.
*Roger Ascham. By Mr. A. Valentine.	*Plutarch.
*Barrow's Works.	*Ammianus Marcellinus.
*Becon's Works. By Mr. J. Furnivall.	*Pliny. By Mr. Kennedy.
*Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy. By Mr. Coleridge.	*Suetonius.
*Fuller's Works. By Mr. Perowne.	*The Cyropaedia. By the Dean of Westminster.
Fenton's History of Gueldercin.	Gabriel Harvey's Works.
*Hackett's Life of Archbishop Williams. By the Rev. J. Davies.	Henry More's Works.
	Adam Harnet's Works.
	Pickington's Works.
	Urguhart's Translation of Kibelaw.

- Lodge's Translation of Seneca.
 *Sylvester's Dubartas. By Mr. Coleridge.
 Phæder's Virgil.
 Golding's Ovid's Metamorphoses.
 Golding and Sydney's Philip Moray's Treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion.
 William Paynter's Boccaccio, or Palace of Pleasure.
 Shelton's Don Quixote.
 Grimeston's Polybius.
 *Watson's Polybius. By Mr. Coleridge.
 Stephens's Statius.
 Stapylton's Juvenal.
 Ogilby's Virgil.
 *Quarles's Works. By a Lady.
 *Gascoigne's Jocasta. By Mr. C. Clarke.
 *Cotton's Translation of Montaigne's Essays. By the Rev. J. Davies.
 *North's Plutarch. By Mr. Furnivall.
 *Allen's (Cardinal) Admonition. By Mr. Furnivall.
 *Coryat's Crudities. By Mr. W. Valentine.
 *Marlowe's Ovid. By Mr. W. Valentine.
 Brende's Q. Curtius.
 Arthur Hall's Ten Books of Homer.
 Philip Stubbes's Anatomie of Abuses.
 Florio's Montaigne's Essays.
 Langley's Polydore Vergil.
 Chapman's Hymns, &c. of Homer.
 *Georgics of Hesiod.
 Greenewy's Tacitus.
 Hackluyt's Voyages and Travels.
 North's Examen.

To these directions of the Committee the editor of 'Notes and Queries' has added a few useful suggestions. He thinks that proverbs and proverbial expressions as well as words and idioms should be noted. The early statutes also contain many words and names of articles not elsewhere to be met with. Caxton's works deserve perusal for the objects of the dictionary, and Drayton's works might yield words acceptable for the illustration of his great fellow-countryman, Shakespeare. It is also suggested that the accumulated collections resulting from this proposal should be deposited in the British Museum, in the event of their not being published—a consummation scarcely to be expected in a matter so vast in its range, and belonging less to the practical uses than to the curiosities of literature. The list of books above given is merely provisional, and the choice of others is left to examiners. We cannot say that the selection augurs well for the success of the scheme in the hands of the Committee. Most of the books are by authors of inferior note, and not otherwise presenting special claims on attention, though some of them are no doubt classical stores of English language. The sermons of Bishop Latimer, and of Hooper, and others who addressed themselves to the people, and not merely to the little circles of the learned, would afford additional materials more worthy of record.

A perfectly complete Dictionary, a *Lexicon totius Anglicitatis*, would take half a century to compile, and with results little proportioned to the labour. There is a new edition of Dr. Johnson's great work now in course of preparation by Dr. Latham, and in such hands we have little doubt that it will contain all that is of consequence either for literary or philological purposes.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

SIR RODERICK MURCHISON has this week issued his Address as President of the Geographical Society. Unlike most documents of the kind, it extends to more than a hundred pages, and is distinguished throughout by the utmost terseness and originality. Sir Roderick's habits of broad generalization, and soldier-like marshalling of facts, enable him to grasp the details and bearings of his subject in a manner in which he is without a rival. His heart is always in his occupation. It is a masterly survey of the state and progress of geographical science all over the world, and raises the position of this Society to one of high political and national importance. The Address opens with an obituary of Fellows lost during the year, and includes some names of high renown—Beechey, Buckland, Ellesmere, Rendel, and others—of whose history many interesting facts are given which were unknown to the writers of the memoirs that appeared at the time of their decease, and which call for further publicity. The scientific and literary character of Lord Ellesmere, especially, is brought out in this Address in colours exceeding in quality and brightness any that has been yet sketched of that accomplished nobleman. Among other things, we learn for the first time that no less than fifteen articles in the 'Quarterly Review,' contributed between 1834 and 1854, one half of which were connected with the development of

geographical research, were from his lordship's pen.

"On geographical subjects he began by such attractive accounts of the works of the Dutch authors Meiglan, Fischer, and Doeff, that any one who will peruse his 'Sketches of the Manners and Usages of the Japanese,' will find in them a most vivid picture of the life of that curious people, who, inhabiting a region separated from either continent, are apparently destined to remain longer an unbroken unit than the colossal empire of China. Of the Japanese he humorously wrote that he 'left them to the complacent enjoyment of the conviction that they are the first of nations, and the eldest descendants of the Deity.'* Turning to the Eastern Archipelago, he has consigned to us a memorial of the lively interest he took in that chivalrous expedition of our old associate, James Brooke. After a preliminary sketch of the preceding wretched condition of Borneo, condensed from the descriptions of Sir Stamford Raffles, he painted, with the hand of a skilful master and a warm friend, all that the adventurous Irish gentleman was accomplishing. Every old member of the Raleigh Club and of this Society, recollecting the deep interest we felt in the successful voyage of the little schooner of the Yacht Club, fitted out by Mr. Brooke, will re-peruse with gratification the lines which indicated that the young explorer of that day was destined to become the Rajah of Sarawak, and to receive not only our gold medal, but his due reward at the hands of his Sovereign.

"Among the last of Lord Ellesmere's anonymous contributions on geographical subjects, immediately preceding his two eloquent addresses to this Society, I may advert to his lively account of Castren's Travels among the Lapps, in which he justly eulogised that enterprising Finn and his learned countryman Wallin, the successful explorer of Arabia. In other fragments of periodical literature he indicated his admiration and right estimation of engineering works in the article on the Skerryvore Light-House, and again in a very instructive Review of the progress in canalization, proceeding as it did from the Inheritor of the great Bridgewater Canal.

"A distinctive feature in the character of Lord Ellesmere was his deep admiration of martial deeds. His veneration for the Duke of Wellington, founded upon a study of his campaigns, was matured by a personal intimacy of many years, during which the great Captain himself furnished the materials which enabled our deceased President to give to the world a clear and well-condensed account of the battle of Waterloo. The spirited sketch of the life of Blücher, the 'Marshall Vorwärts' of the Prussian soldiery, written in 1842, was followed in 1845 by a luminous analysis of the French and English versions of the battle which decided the fate of Napoleon. On these writings, coming as the chief matter in them did from Wellington himself, implicit reliance may be placed; and few historians, I venture to say, will improve upon the style in which the reminiscences of the illustrious Commander were conveyed to the public by our deceased Associate.

"A master of several languages, he frequently put before his countrymen in good racy English, the thoughts of eminent foreign authors, and of these efforts, the translations of Goethe's 'Faust' and Schiller's 'Wallenstein' are prominent examples. The number of foreign works which he translated may well surprise us, when we reflect upon his numerous occupations, and among them I may enumerate Clausewitz's 'Campaigns of Russia,' the 'Sieges of Vienna by the Turks,' and the 'Last Military Events in Italy.'

We must now find room for a few scattered notes on Dr. Buckland. Our reminiscences of the old geologists are becoming more and more precious every day as their ranks are thinned by the hand of Time:—

* In his recent translation for the Hakluyt Society, of the *Père d'Orléans' History of the Tartar Conquerors who subdued China*, Lord Ellesmere was largely assisted by his accomplished daughters.

"Educated at Tiverton and Winchester, he obtained from the latter school a scholarship in Corpus Christi College, Oxford. There it was that, after he had become a tutor in classics, a youth came to the University (Oriol College), who, having already attained an acquaintance with fossil organic remains, was destined through that knowledge to influence the future career of many of his associates who had similar tastes. This was William John Broderip, afterwards my colleague during five years as joint secretary of the Geological Society, and now well known as one of the eminent naturalists of our age. The study of the collection made by this juvenile companion, including the jaw of a marsupial quadruped found in the Stonesfield slate, first awakened the dormant talent of Buckland. Cultivating the friendship of the precocious fossilist, he soon developed that peculiar power, which characterised him through life, of catching up and assimilating with marvellous rapidity everything that illustrated the new science of fossil organic remains, then just coming into vogue through the work of Parkinson. So strongly did Buckland feel in after years the deep obligations he was under to young Broderip, that I have myself heard him speak of the latter as his 'tutor in geology.'

"Those persons who, like myself, can go back to the days when our deceased member was an inmate of Corpus Christi College, can never forget the impression made upon his visitors, when with difficulty they discovered him in the recess of a long collegiate room, seated on the only spare chair, and buried, as it were, amidst fossil bones and shells. So strange was this conduct considered by the graver classicists, and so alarmed were they lest these *amantissimas academicæ* should become dangerous innovations, that when he made one of his early foreign tours to the Alps and parts of Italy, which enabled him to produce one of the boldest and most effective of his writings, an authoritative elder is said to have exclaimed, 'Well, Buckland is gone to Italy, so, thank God, we shall hear no more of this geology!' Augmenting his class of students, however, Dr. Buckland persevered successfully in spite of the opposition of the pedagogues of the old school, and certain narrow-minded theologians, who, ignorant of the imperishable records which the Creator has set before us in the book of Nature, endeavoured to destroy the moral influence, if not the character, of any clergyman who boldly taught those undeniable truths. Success happily attended his efforts, and if Buckland had done nothing more than educate a Lyell, a Dabney, and an Egerton, he would justly have been placed among the most successful instructors of our contemporaries.

"While Dr. Buckland evinced enthusiastic zeal and great ability in the development of any phenomena connected with natural history which he could detect, whether in the organization of animals or of plants, he also often sought to apply his science practically. Thus, the most remarkable of these efforts, which I can now call to mind, proceeded from one of his own discoveries. Perceiving that certain fossil convoluted bodies, when extracted from their native bed in the lias of Gloucestershire, presented the appearance of *faeces*, which had assumed that form from passing through the intestines of reptiles or fishes, he submitted the substances to analysis, and when they were pronounced by the late Dr. Prout to be chiefly composed of phosphate of lime derived from the bones of animals, and that even fragments of the bones were detected in them, he assigned to these bodies the name of 'Coprolites.' With a fervid anticipation he was afterwards led to hope that these fossil bodies would prove of real use to agriculture; and one of the many regrets I have experienced since his bright intellect was clouded, was that my friend had not been able to appreciate the truly valuable results that have followed from this his own discovery, which, at the time it was made, was treated as a curious but unimportant subject, and almost scouted as being too mean for investigation. The hundreds of tons of these phosphatic coprolites and animal substances which are now extracted to th

great profit of the proprietors of Cambridgeshire and the adjacent counties, for the enrichment of their lands, is a warning commentary to those persons of the *'cui bono'* school, who are ever despising the first germs of scientific discovery."

Of Captain Graves Sir Roderick has given us an affecting memorial:—

"Whilst compiling about one hundred charts and plans of the Grecian Archipelago—as interesting to the antiquary and historian as they are valuable to the navigator—Captain Graves had the singular merit of attracting to his little ship, the *Beacon*, as his friend and companion, that young naturalist, Edward Forbes, then rising in the estimation of his contemporaries, and who, after passing nearly two years in dredging the Ægean Sea, and in developing the conditions of life and habits of submarine animals at various depths, threw a broad new light upon geological science. The name of Graves must therefore ever be associated with that of Edward Forbes! Even to Captain Graves himself geologists are much indebted for his numerous contributions of fossils from distant parts. That these were very important all my contemporaries are aware, and particularly those still living, who, like myself, frequented the rooms of that remarkable naturalist, Charles Stokes, whose merits I attempted to place on record for the late Lord Ellesmere when he last occupied this chair. To this Society Captain Graves communicated a description of Skyrros, and was the cause of our 'Journal' being enriched by the instructive papers of his assistant, Lieutenant T. A. B. Spratt.

"Ever zealous in advancing knowledge, he also afforded to Sir Charles Fellowes assistance in the investigation of the antiquities of Lycia, that was duly acknowledged. Such conduct surely called for some mark of public approbation; but although the Sultan and the King of Greece specially thanked Captain Graves for services important to humanity, this meritorious officer never received any honour from his own country. Yet who can place in comparison with the anxious, untiring energy and science displayed during life by such nautical surveys as those of Thomas Graves, the lucky accident of a few months' war service in the Baltic or the Black Sea, in which perchance the individual decorated may not have accomplished any one feat of arms? Honour then to the Governor of Malta, Sir W. Reid, whose warm sympathy was offered to the neglected and really eminent scientific sailor. The offer of the post of Superintendent of the ports of Malta was willingly accepted, and the gallant Graves had zealously performed the duties of it during three years, when he received a mortal stab from a revengeful boatman, that deprived our country of his services."

The next section of the President's Address comprises a *résumé* of the maritime surveys of Britain in different parts of the world, that attests in a remarkable manner the supremacy of our national zeal upon the waters. Twenty different surveying parties proceeding from the British government are at this moment in active service, about one half upon our own coasts and the remainder in the Colonies, the Mediterranean, the River Plate, the South Western Pacific, and the coast of China.

As the sanitary condition of the Thames is just now a subject of urgent discussion, it may be well to notice what has been done during the past year towards the purification of our great metropolitan sewer:—

"At the instance of the First Commissioner of Works, Commanders Burstall and Cudlip, in August last, began a minute survey of the river from London Bridge upwards to Putney, a distance of about 7½ miles, running again the identical lines of sections, at about 700 feet apart, taken by Giles in 1823, in order to institute a comparison as to the change in the bed of the river. These soundings have been laid down on the sheets of the Ordnance Survey of London on a scale of 60 inches to a statute mile, a scale sufficiently large to show minutely every feature. The result, as shown in Commander Burstall's Report and Transverse Sections, is that since the year 1823 the average

deepening of the bed has been about 4 feet from Putney to Westminster Bridge, and about 6 feet from Westminster to London Bridge; but this average by no means shows the extent of the scour consequent on the removal of Old London Bridge in 1832, as, for instance, near the Grosvenor Canal there are places where the deepening has been 13 feet; at Westminster Bridge 10 feet; at Hungerford 11½ feet; and above Southwark Bridge 14 feet. These figures are highly instructive, as showing the improvement which might be expected in other rivers in this country, if the old fashioned bridges which now act as dams were removed, as in the Tyne, the Slaney, and the Liffey; and if Newcastle, Wexford, and Cork bridges were rebuilt with proper openings."

Brief reports are then given of surveys going on in the Black Sea under Lieut. Wilkinson, in the Sea of Azov under Capt. Sherard Osborn, in the Mediterranean under Capt. Spratt, in Africa under Capt. Mansell, in South Africa by Lieut. Dayman and Mr. Skead, in the China Seas by Capt. Bate, in Siam by Messrs. Richards and Inskip, in New Zealand for some years past under Captains Stokes and Drury, in the Pacific Ocean by Capt. Denham, in Vancouver's Island by Capt. Richards, in the Rio de la Plata by Lieut. Sidney, and along the eastern shores of Nova Scotia by Commander Orlebar. The Ordnance and Geological Surveys of Britain are also touched upon.

In the section of Physical Geography, attention is first given to the Observations of Prof. Piazz Smyth on the summit of the Peak of Teneriffe:—

"The Professor established his first station on the Peak of Teneriffe, from the 14th of July to the 20th of August, amid the old trachytic lavas of the volcano, on a spot called Guajara, 8843 feet above the sea. Here, above all the clouds, except a few scirri, which appeared about one day in five, he mounted the five-feet Sheepshanks equatorial, which revealed test objects of three magnitudes smaller than it had ever shown before. In the apparatus supplied by Prof. Stokes, the increase of black lines was remarkable as the sun's zenith distance increased, and there was a growth of the red end of the spectrum. The dryness was so great, that while the country below was covered by a dense bed of clouds, the average of the dew point was 40°. The sun's radiation exceeded the graduation of the instruments, the temperature reading 180° + x. The moon's radiation became perfectly sensible to Mr. Gassiot's thermo-multiplier, showing it to amount to one-third of the heat of a candle at the distance of 15 feet. The second station was at Alta Vista, 10,710 feet above the sea; and there the twelve-feet Pattinson equatorial was finally mounted, and by its space penetrating power, stars of the sixteenth magnitude were easily seen, and the fractions of a second in the distance of double stars were defined. The colour also was observed. Only on one occasion could red prominences in the sun be suspected. Many other branches of observation were included, and minutely reported to the Admiralty. The breaking up of the season, after the middle of September, rendered a hasty retreat necessary, but with the conviction of a yet higher station being desirable in future, if only to get above the persecuting dust, a convenient site was marked at the height of 11,700 feet above the sea, still accessible to mules, if a little money were spent in removing some rugged blocks of lava."

The remaining subjects, under the head of Physical Geography, are notices of some observations recorded by Dr. James Campbell, on the Specific Gravity of Sea-Water from the West Coast of Africa, and some Phenomena observed by Mr. John Cleghorn, on the Wear and Tear of the Coast of Caithness, as effected by Winds and Currents.

At the head of the next section of the President's Address, 'Useful Inventions,' stands the Atlantic Telegraph. The squadron conveying this colossal apparatus having actually commenced laying it down, Sir Roderick's detailed report will be read with interest:—

"The series of nautical observations recom-

ended for statistical purposes, in reference to the meteorology and physical geography of the sea, by the Maritime Congress held in Brussels in 1853, followed by the co-operation therein of the mercantile and governmental navies of the countries there represented; the subsequent writing and investigations of Lieut. Maury, U.S. Navy, founded largely upon those observations, and the soundings of Lieut. Berryman and others in the Atlantic Ocean, have determined the path which seems at present to be the only practicable one for successfully submerging a telegraphic cable beneath that sea, and so uniting Britain and America.

"This path would appear to lie, in a straight line, nearly due east and west, between 48° and 55° north latitude from the coast of Ireland to that of Newfoundland, along the course of which the depth of water is believed to be nowhere greater than 12,000 feet. The depth descends in gradual inclinations to that maximum, free from sudden chasms or subaqueous promontories; and upon a plateau at the bottom of the sea there is formed an agglomeration by the constant current of the Gulf stream, which proves, under microscopic observation, to be composed of the minute shells of Foraminifera and Diatomacea; and which it is believed will, in time, form a complete incrustation over the outer metal of the telegraphic cable.

"It is singular that in no other part of the Atlantic than across this broad belt do conditions exist which, according to our present knowledge, would justify an attempt involving so much scientific interest, and so large a cost, as that of such a submergence of telegraphic wires.

"To the southward of the Great Bank of Newfoundland, the bottom of the ocean suddenly recedes into vast and uncertain depths, due to some great former depression of the earth's crust, in many places unfathomed, which leave a channel for the Gulf-stream, along the whole of its course to the northward of the Gulf of Mexico. These depths continue, with intervals of abrupt and almost precipitous breaks of elevation and depression, for half the distance eastward from the seaboard of the United States towards the coast of Portugal, and for as great a length in a north-easterly direction towards the coasts of England and Ireland. They are succeeded, in a direction due east, by the region of the Azores, where submarine volcanic action is constant, and where, owing to the deep soundings inshore, and the absence of suitable bays or coasts in those islands, the secure landing and subsequent maintenance of the telegraphic cable would be very difficult and problematical.

"With regard to the distance, it may be mentioned that a line from the nearest point on the coast of the United States, if taken direct, without touching at the Azores, would consume nearly 4000 miles of cable, and absorb considerably more than half a million of capital, and that when laid, it would, in all probability, be soon abraded and destroyed, owing to the many and deep valleys it would necessarily have to bridge over along its course; while its great length would increase the difficulties and delay experienced in transmitting a current of electricity through very long circuits. Moreover, if carried by way of the Azores, using one of the islands as a relay station, the physical inequalities of the bed of the ocean would in no way be lessened in the western part of that route, and it would have the disadvantage of passing over a broader submarine volcanic region.

"North of the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador, great difficulties also obviously present themselves. Vast masses of floating ice would, at all times, render the operation of laying a cable a most difficult, if not an impossible, undertaking, and even if landed, it would be liable to perpetual abrasion. The long and dreary tract of inhospitable country that would have to be traversed by land-wires, to complete its connexion with the civilized portions of the American continent, would alone be sufficient to prevent its adoption.

"These then are the considerations which led to

the adoption of the route for laying the telegraphic wires across the Atlantic.

"We now come to the means by which the electric current is to be transmitted. It is quite obvious that the great bulk and enormous weight of all previously manufactured submarine cables would preclude their use for a distance so great as that to which, it is hoped, the Atlantic Company are about to extend a successful operation. A form of cable had therefore to be devised, which should combine a maximum of strength with a minimum of weight, great flexibility with sufficient rigidity to allow of its being laid in a straight line, a capacity of tension if needful to a moderate extent without injury, with cohesion sufficient to ensure resistance to a strain of considerable amount.

"In the form of cable adopted by the Company, it is believed that all these conditions are fulfilled. The conducting medium is formed by a strand of seven copper wires; six of these wires are wound spirally round the seventh, which latter is laid straight through the centre, and the diameter of the entire strand is somewhat less than the eighth of an inch. Around this strand are placed three separate layers of gutta percha, and thus the 'core' is formed, which is about three-eighths of an inch in diameter. Upon the core the appliances for sinking it and providing against the strain and abrasion incident to the paying it out into the Atlantic are laid. These consist of a soft bed of hempen twist saturated with tar, which is wound round the gutta percha core, and on the exterior of this is spun, in spiral continuity, eighteen strands of iron wire. This operation completes the cable, the total diameter of which is five-eighths of an inch, and the total length 2500 miles, or about a third of the earth's diameter. The total continuous length of the copper and iron wire employed in its manufacture will be 332,500 miles, and if extended in one line would therefore go fourteen times round our little planet."

Another month, it is expected, will see the Old and New Worlds telegraphically united.

The remaining half of the Address is occupied with a most valuable summary of what is doing in geographical research abroad, arranged under the heads—France, Spain, Switzerland, Italy, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Germany, Austria, Russia, Asia Minor, Persia, Thibet, Borneo, Burmah, China, Africa, Australia, and North and South America, including an urgent plea for the proposed Niger Expedition, for which we rejoice to see that Parliament has this week voted a munificent sum.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

ANOTHER comet was discovered by M. Dien, of Altona, on the 28th ult.; and also detected, independently, by Professor Habicht, of Gotha, on the 30th. Its position of 14 hours mean time, on the 30th July, was found to be,—Right ascension 4 hours 28 minutes; north polar distance 35° 30'. Both elements were on the increase, the right ascension at the rate of 12 minutes, and the north polar distance at the rate of rather more than one degree daily.

Among the miscellaneous votes granted by parliament in the Committee of Supply this week were several of great importance, though of a kind not attracting so much notice as grants giving rise to political or party discussion. For the Niger Expedition the sum of 19,549*l.* was voted. With the experience of past years in this region of Africa, great results are expected from the efficient expedition to which is again entrusted the exploration of the Quorra and Niger rivers and the adjoining territories. Ample arrangements have been made, not only for scientific observation, under the advice of the Royal Geographical and other societies, but also for opening up commercial intercourse with the natives of this part of Africa, to which the merchants of Liverpool have especially resolved to direct their energies. The sum of 5000*l.* was also voted this week for carrying on the survey of British North America. In the region of the Red

River, and in various portions of the vast territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, much useful pioneer work is being done, by which the way will be prepared for colonization. A vote of 40,000*l.*, to be placed at the disposal of the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, we also observe with much satisfaction. Sir George Grey, the able and energetic governor of that colony, reports that good progress is being made in bringing the Kafir tribes to a desirable condition of peace and good neighbourhood. The disputes that have so frequently led to disturbances on the frontiers are fast approaching an amicable adjustment, and the colony generally is in a pacific and satisfactory state. This announcement, made in a letter from Sir George Grey to the Secretary for the Colonies, is particularly encouraging at the present time, when a request has just been sent from India for as many troops as can be spared from the Cape of Good Hope. The Kafirs themselves would make admirable soldiers of the British Crown, if organized and disciplined, and the time has come when the experiment of embodying a corps of that warlike race might be attempted.

A list has been published of the successful candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, according to the competitive examination held last month at Burlington House. There were thirty admissions. Of these, no fewer than ten were from Dublin University, which sent the first candidate on the list, and also the third, fourth, and fifth. Marlborough College sent two; and Merton College, Oxford, King's College School, London, Cheltenham College, Kensington Proprietary School, and the schools of Clapham, Rugby, and Ipswich, one each. The remaining eleven candidates were privately educated. The names of their tutors are not given; but most of them will probably be found among the educational advertisements of 'The Times' and other journals. Six thousand marks were, we believe, adopted as the maximum for the whole branches of examination, and the numbers of the highest seven obtaining two-thirds of the whole marks were as follows:—Dublin, 5349; Kensington Proprietary School, 4740; Dublin, 4461; Dublin, 4388; Dublin, 4361; Privately, 4312; Cheltenham College, 4031. The Scottish schools and colleges, from which a proportion might have been expected, are unrepresented in the list, from the publication of which the good result may flow of a spirit of emulation being excited in educational establishments.

After the conflicting statements and perplexing discussions that have been lately heard as to the Ordnance Survey, it is satisfactory to have a report of the progress of the work up to the close of last year, from Colonel James, the head of the survey. This is, in fact, the first detailed report that has yet been presented to parliament on the subject. The survey, as it is now proceeding, Colonel James states, is admirably suited to meet the wants of the community at large. The plans of the towns are on a sufficiently large scale to admit of admeasurements in feet, and the insertion of every detail, the plans of the cultivated districts, with the areas of every enclosure given, and on the scale of one square inch to one acre, is remarkably well suited for every public and private purpose connected with land; while the six-inch map of counties, and the one-inch map of the kingdom, are equally well suited for the engineer, the hydrographer, and the geologist. These plans will enable the Government to carry into effect measures for facilitating the transfer of landed property, for the valuation of property, and many other important measures, for which an accurate detailed survey is the necessary basis. The great drawback to the survey, Colonel James also states, has been the frequent change of orders relative to it. "I believe," he adds, "those under which we are now acting are most judicious; and after the full discussions upon this subject which have taken place by correspondence, in committees, and in parliament, I trust that this great work (which will certainly be the most perfect of its kind ever executed) will now be pushed on steadily and rapidly, and

without any further material changes." This is an important and satisfactory testimony, and it seems really too bad that the whole matter should once more be opened up by a commission of inquiry, as has been proposed. If it is to be a paid commission the affair will look like a job, as is usually the case in such references. Colonel James's report ought to set the matter of the scale of the survey at rest, and we only hope his suggestion, as to the speedy execution of the work, may be carried out.

We announce with regret the death of Dr. Dick, the well-known author of 'The Christian Philosopher.' Dr. Dick was born in Scotland in 1772, and his original destination in life was that of a minister of the Secession Church, to which denomination his parents belonged. His extreme love of science, however, caused him to prefer devoting the whole of his time to the study of nature, and we believe that he never entered the ministry. His zeal was not rewarded by any grand or striking discovery, but no one has done more to diffuse a taste for science among the general public. This he accomplished by means of many excellent publications on general science and natural theology, of which 'Celestial Scenery' and 'The Christian Philosopher' are perhaps the most widely known and esteemed. He enjoyed a pension from the Queen, and his last years were passed in philosophic seclusion at Broughty Ferry, a village on the Tay.

An incident has occurred so unusual in the records of Journalism as to deserve special notice. The last number of the 'Edinburgh Review,' in an article headed 'The License of Modern Novelists,' contained an attack on Mr. Charles Dickens, as objectionable in its general spirit as it was unfounded in the particular points taken up by the reviewer. It is not usual for the conductor of a periodical to drop the editorial mask in any literary passage of arms. The circumstances, however, were in this instance peculiar, and in the next number of 'Household Words' the following paragraph appeared, prefatory to a reply to the Edinburgh Reviewer. "The name of Mr. Dickens is at the head of this page, and the hand of Mr. Dickens writes this paper. He will shelter himself under no affectation of being any one else, in having a few words of earnest but temperate remonstrance with the Edinburgh Review—temperate for the honour of literature; temperate because of the great services which the 'Edinburgh Review' has rendered in its time to good literature and good government; temperate in remembrance of the long affection of Jeffrey, the friendship of Sidney Smith, and the faithful sympathy of both." The reviewer had asserted that the catastrophe in 'Little Dorrit' was "evidently borrowed from the recent fall of a house in Tottenham Court Road, which happened to appear in the newspaper at a convenient period." To this Mr. Dickens replies, that any attentive reader of the tale must have seen that this catastrophe was carefully prepared from the very first presentation of the old house in the story, and had been indicated throughout by many unmistakable warnings. Rigid on first entering the house did so with a mysterious fear and shuddering, and the rotten crazy state of the dwelling is laboriously kept before the reader every time it is mentioned. Besides, that catastrophe was written, was engraved on steel, was printed, had passed through the hands of compositors, readers for the press, and pressmen, and was in type, and a proof in the hands of the publishers, before the Tottenham Court Road accident occurred. Any one acquainted with the system of publishing these serial tales might have known this, and "an honourable reviewer," adds Mr. Dickens, "ought also to have traced this out in the internal evidence of the book itself, before he stated as a fact, what is utterly and entirely, in every particular and respect, untrue." Mr. Dickens then proceeds to justify what he had written on the Circumlocution Office, from the case of Mr. Rowland Hill, which the reviewer had adduced as an instance of the readiness of the government to adopt administrative improvements. Mr. Hill obtained his object, only after years of obstruction and delay, and in spite of the opposi-

tion of the Government, by the help of strong public opinion forcing his proposals to be considered. From 1839 to 1854, in every step of Mr. Rowland Hill's plan, the struggle of the Government was "how not to do it." Misrepresentations so extraordinary justified Mr. Dickens in departing from the ordinary code of editorial usages. Lord Jeffrey once, in a memorable instance, adopted the same course. Coleridge had accused him of personal and dishonourable rancour in a review of one of his works. The review was not by Jeffrey, but he took up the challenge, and after stating fully Mr. Coleridge's accusations, replied at great length in a note, extending over several pages of the 'Edinburgh Review' for August, 1817, prefaced thus: "These are Mr. Coleridge's charges against the principal conductor of the 'Edinburgh Review,' to which, in order to avoid all equivocation, that individual begs to answer himself distinctly and in the first person as follows," the note being signed F. J. The *en ego qui fecit*, and *med ipse manu* style of Mr. Dickens's animated reply recalls to our recollection the brush between Coleridge and Jeffrey, which made not a little stir at the time in the literary world.

Dr. Goulburn, who succeeded Dr. Tait, the present bishop of London, as Head Master of Rugby School, has resigned his post, having accepted the appointment of minister of Quebec Chapel, vacant by the death of the late Rev. Henry Alford, who was also distinguished for classical scholarship, as well as for more directly professional attainments.

The attendance at the South Kensington Museum is much larger than was anticipated from the remoteness of the locality from the great centre of metropolitan life. During the week ending August 1, 1857, the visitors have been—On the three free days, 4066; two free evenings, 7454. On the three students' days (admission to the public 6d.), 784; one students' evening, 185. Total, 12,489.

The Senate of the London University and the Council of the Royal Society have acceded to the request of the Council of the Geographical Society, to use the large rooms at Burlington House during the ensuing Session for their ordinary meetings.

Professor Jandera, a celebrated mathematician, has just died at Prague. He was thrown down, on the 8th ultimo, by a cart, and though he lectured the same day, he was evidently seriously hurt. He performed part of the service in the church two or three times afterwards, but gradually weakened, and soon sunk under the effects of the injury. His loss will be severely felt in Prague.

The Dutch papers announce the death of Herr Van Leenwen, which took place on the 12th of July, at the age of seventy. His loss will be a considerable one to science, to which he had zealously devoted himself during the greater part of his long life. He wrote much and well, principally on history and archæology. He helped to found the "Friesch Genootschap van, geschied, oudheid, en taalkunde" (Society of Friesland for the Promotion of the Study of Historical Antiquities and Language), and also an Artistical Society of Painting and Drawing.

Most of our readers are aware that there exist in Paris the ruins of a palace built by Julian the Apostate. From demolitions of houses which have recently taken place, these interesting ruins have become quite isolated; and what is more, it has been discovered that a subterranean passage runs from them towards the Seine, which is at some distance, so that it is probable that, as has always been suspected, subterranean communication existed between the palace and the river.

An interesting discovery has just been made in carrying out the excavations in Pompeii. In the neighbourhood of the Stabian gate an arched room has been found, containing a kind of basin ten inches deep, and surrounded by three walls. At the end of one of them is a canal one foot deep, and of the same width. The rest of the floor is formed of hard polished cement, and inclines downwards to an opening, which is in communica-

tion with the basin. At the entrance are two leaden pipes, in the form of the bills of geese, which served as water conductors, one to the basin the other to the canal. There are four small adjacent rooms, each with a bath, which was probably for the use of the gladiators who fought in the adjoining Palastra. On the opposite side an inscription was found, which runs as follows:—"C. Vilius. C. F. P. Aninius. C. F. U. V. T. D. Laconicum. Et. Destructurum. Faciund. Et. Porticus. Et. Palestra. Reficiunda. Locarunt. E. X. D. D. Ex. Ex. Piquinar. quod. Eos. F. Lecol. M. Ludos. Aut. M. Monumento. Consumere. Oportuit. Faciun. Coerant. Eidemque. Probaru."

We mentioned in a recent number that the Queen of Sweden and the Dowager Empress of Brazil had brought an action before the Civil Tribunal of Paris against M. Perrotin, publisher of the 'Mémoires of the late Marshal Marmont,' to compel him to insert in the copies of the work remaining unsold, and in those which may hereafter be published, documents tending to show, in the opinion of the Queen and the Empress, that Marmont was guilty either of gross error or of wilful misrepresentation, in stating, as he does in the sixth volume, that Eugène de Beauharnais, their father, disobeyed, in 1813, the orders of Napoleon I. to march the army of Italy to his assistance against the allies, who had invaded France, and that consequently the said Beauharnais was, in the eyes of Frenchmen, guilty of something like treason both to the Emperor and France. After hearing pleadings on both sides from some of the most distinguished counsel of the Parisian bar, the Tribunal has, within the last few days, given judgment to the effect that Marmont violated truth in his statement, and that therefore the application of the royal and imperial plaintiffs must be granted. This judgment is of the very highest literary importance: it, in fact, amounts to nothing less than this, that henceforth in France history shall not be written. It was shown in the case that the Emperor Napoleon I., in 1813, did give pressing orders to Beauharnais to march to his assistance, and that for some reason or other they were not obeyed. Marmont, from information he possessed (he was a leading actor in the events of the time), or thought he possessed, regarded the disobedience as a grave imputation on the honour of Beauharnais. In his quality of historian was he not warranted in so regarding it? Even admitting his view to be wrong, was he any more than any other man to be debarred from expressing it? Answer "Yes" to these questions, as the Civil Tribunal of Paris has done, and you prevent the historian or any other writer from expressing censure on the conduct of any part of the conduct of any public man; you must approve of the guillotining system of Robespierre and his associates, the reckless wars of Napoleon, the foolish ordinances of Charles X. And it follows that you must drag Mr. Macaulay into court for saying harsh things of James II., or even prosecute a publisher of 'Tacitus,' because the old Roman did not speak in eulogistic terms of many of his personages.

The first volume of a new book of considerable interest has just been published at Prague, entitled 'The History of the Bohemian Brothers.' There is at present no work of any reliable authority on the period of Bohemian history here treated of, including the years from 1437 to 1671. Palacky's valuable history does not as yet go beyond 1439. Herr Gindely, the author of the present work, contemplates carrying his history down to the year 1848. The first volume, which has just appeared, gives a complete and detailed history of that curious religious party known as the Bohemian Brothers; the second will treat of the Bohemian insurrection in 1518; and the third, the history of the catholics and utraquists from the time of Huss to 1648. In the first volume, which includes the period from 1437 to 1564, much new and most highly interesting matter is introduced, matter which has never hitherto been published, and which has produced the most unqualified praise from Herr Palacky, a rival Bohemian historian, and one of the most deeply read and cultivated men in the country.

In speaking of Herr Gindely, he says that both in the depth of his studies and research, and in the profuse richness of hitherto unknown materials which he has introduced, he has far surpassed all the historians who have preceded him, and that from the innumerable interesting facts which he has brought to light, he has not only filled a gap in the history of Bohemia, but in that of the Church itself. The style of the author is variable, and at no time very good, but the facts themselves are so interesting that one forgets the medium through which they come.

Stephan Franceni, the author of several very valuable statistical works, died on the 19th July, at Berne, of which city he was a native. He was educated in Milan.

The great work of M. Thiers, the 'Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire,' approaches its conclusion, —the sixteenth volume is now in the press.

The second instalment of Dr. Barth's travels in Africa has just been published at Gotha.

FINE ARTS.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

IN presenting an abstract of the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the site best adapted for a National Gallery, we may mention that, as the members are unanimously of opinion that it is not desirable to remove the collections of ancient art from the British Museum, we have less reason for urging our previously expressed opinion, that the Gallery should be erected on the Kensington Gore estate. Circumstances have singularly concurred during the last year or two in favour of the Trafalgar-square site. The great alterations contemplated in Parliament-street for the erection, on a scale of princely magnificence, of new Government offices, the reduction of impurities arising from smoke, the ornamental improvements in St. James's Park—all, more or less, reconcile one to side with the majority of the Committee. But the truth is, the public have been kept waiting so long for a depository for the national pictures, that almost any site will find acceptance now, so long as the building is really grand and commodious.

"At our first meeting we were informed that one of our colleagues, Mr. Ford, was unable, from illness, to act upon the Commission. His retirement reduced the number of Commissioners to five; and as the royal warrant requires that five signatures should be affixed to our Report, we have been compelled to frame a statement to which all of us could agree, and which, therefore, could hardly contain much more than a summary of our proceedings, without the arguments and inferences usually to be found in similar documents.

"Having chosen a chairman, and appointed, as empowered to do, a secretary, we devoted several meetings to the consideration of the effects of the metropolitan atmosphere on pictures and works of art, and we agreed to the following resolution:—"The evidence hitherto adduced, considered collectively, does not lead to any decisive conclusion against placing the new National Gallery within the metropolis." To which words, it was proposed by Professor Faraday, seconded by Mr. Richmond, to prefix the following,—"That the presence of the National Gallery within the smoke and atmosphere of London involves, from the consequent extra dirtiness and necessary cleaning of the pictures, an amount of wear and tear which would occur only in a smaller degree in clearer and more airy situations;" but this proposed amendment was negatived by the votes of three of us, namely, Lord Broughton (our chairman), the Dean of St. Paul's, and Mr. Cockerell.

"We then considered it expedient to direct our attention to that which forms the second portion of our duties, namely, 'To report on the desirableness of combining with "the new National Gallery" the Fine Art and Archæological Collections of the British Museum.' We took this course because it seemed manifestly indispensable to determine the

contents, in order to ascertain the required size, and to know the size before fixing on the site of the proposed building.

"For this purpose, we held two meetings at the British Museum, and assisted by some of the superior officers, examined the arrangements, and, in a cursory manner, the contents of that great establishment. To guide our judgment in this matter, we consulted several eminent artists, and had the advantage of referring to two valuable documents, to be found in the Appendix. In the course of our inquiry, our colleague, Professor Faraday, applied chemical tests to some of the discoloured marbles, and his letter on the subject will be appended to this Report.

"The result of this part of our inquiry was, that we came unanimously to the following resolution:—'That it is not expedient to break up or remove the collections of ancient sculpture and archaeology in the British Museum.' This resolution had no reference to the abstract question of uniting sculpture and painting—a combination recommended by the great majority of witnesses—but contained only an answer to the specific question put to us by the Royal warrant.

"At a subsequent meeting, indeed, Mr. Richmond, seconded by Prof. Faraday, proposed to add to the above resolution the following words:—'That, though the Commissioners think it undesirable to break up the collections of ancient art and archaeology in the British Museum, and for the present inexpedient to remove them, they are yet of opinion that the future combination of sculpture with painting should be provided for in the new National Gallery, a primary use of which should be to preserve examples of the Art of past ages in all its branches, in the order best adapted to exhibit their beauty and to illustrate their sequence and character.' This proposition the three other Commissioners did not think it necessary to adopt.

"From considering this matter we proceeded to collect materials for forming a judgment on the main question submitted to our decision—namely, to determine the site of the new National Gallery; and on this point we must confess that we were embarrassed rather than aided both by consulting previously recorded opinions and examining many witnesses. For not only did we find, as might be expected, a great diversity of opinion, but, in some instances, we perceived that the same persons, and those of the highest authority, might be cited for opinions either totally different from each other or much modified. Two examples of this contradiction may suffice."

The report adduces the case of two Parliamentary Committees coming to opposite conclusions, and to Sir Charles Barry having changed his opinion between 1848 and 1857. It then proceeds:—

"At the outset of our deliberations it appeared that many sites might be considered worthy of especial notice, but on closer examination we found our choice to be limited to a very few. We felt that any encroachment on the royal parks would meet with general opposition, and we must add that it would, in our opinion, be most undesirable. This conviction excluded us also from recommending the site of either of the royal palaces, supposing that such a proposal could with propriety be made, for no suitable structure could be raised on such a site without to a certain degree encroaching on the parks, either by the building itself or by the requisite approaches to it. A suggestion was made in favour of the inner circle of the Regent's Park by a witness who has given much attention to the subject, but our resolution not to advise the erection of large buildings on any of the open spaces now used for public resort, as well as objections to the nature of the soil, induced us to exclude that site from our final consideration.

"We could not adopt the proposal to remove the national pictures to the upper floor of the British Museum, although that plan came recommended to us by a high authority.

"After these and other deductions, for which we do not think it necessary to give detailed reasons in this Report, we found our choice, in fact,

limited to two sites—the site of the present National Gallery, sufficiently enlarged, and the Kensington Gore estate.

"The advantages and disadvantages of the Kensington Gore estate were stated in full and minute detail before the Select Committee of 1853, and we examined some of the principal witnesses who then gave evidence on that subject.

"So far as space for a building of great magnitude with capacity for future enlargement is concerned, this site is in our opinion undoubtedly to be preferred, and we cannot but conclude that the air must be on the whole less impure there than at Charing Cross. Whether it will continue to be so when the neighbouring land to the south-west and west shall be covered with buildings and become a part of the metropolis may by some be doubted.

"We ought not altogether to overlook the fact, although it need not govern our decision, that the choice of this site would occasion a saving to the amount of whatever outlay might be requisite for the purchase of land elsewhere.

"On the other hand, the site of the present National Gallery is incontestably more accessible—more in the way of all classes, and, from long usage, more familiar to them, than any position in the outskirts of the metropolis. The surpassing merits of this site in this respect are fully set forth in the unanimous Report of the Select Committee of 1848, to which we have previously referred. And in regard to capacity for enlargement, which seems to be the chief matter of doubt, there can be no impediments now which were not known to the eminent practical statesmen who composed the Committee and prepared the Report of 1848.

"In regard to atmospheric impurities, it is, as has been previously admitted, inferior to the site of Kensington Gore; but additional care, the more general protection of the pictures by glass, which is strongly recommended by some of our more competent witnesses, architectural improvements in a new building, and recent legislation, which has done much to purify the metropolitan atmosphere, and may do more, would probably much improve its present condition. Considered architecturally, the site of Trafalgar Square stands by common consent without a rival; and the substitution of a building worthy of the British people for the present edifice would command universal admiration, and do honour to the age.

"It only remains for us to state that, having duly considered the premises, we have decided by a majority of three votes to one (one of our colleagues having declined to vote) in favour of the site of the present National Gallery.

"Witness our hands and seals this 15th day of June, 1857,

"BROUGHTON.

H. H. MILMAN.

M. FARADAY.

C. R. COCKERELL.

GEO. RICHMOND."

Mr. Turner, A.R.A., expired last week at the advanced age of 83. He was a relative of the late J. M. W. Turner, and engraved many of his most celebrated works.

Mr. Westmacott, R.A., has been elected Professor of Sculpture to the Royal Academy.

The antiques brought from Budrum by the *Gorgon* have been disembarked at Woolwich, and are stated to be for the most part in excellent preservation. They include numerous mosaics representing battles and mythological scenes, as well as a large mosaic portrait of King Mausolus.

The Seddon subscription appeal, we are happy to be able to report, has been so far successful, that the picture of Jerusalem, with the Valley of Jehoshaphat, has been purchased for 420*l.*, and with the consent of the trustees is to be placed in the National Gallery. It will be remembered that the proposal to purchase this picture for the nation was publicly made at a meeting in the Rooms of the Society of Arts, when Mr. Ruskin discoursed with eloquence and zeal on its merits. A net surplus of about 150*l.* is to be presented to Mrs. Thomas Seddon with the purchase money.

Mr. Sant's picture of *The Earl of Cardigan de-*

scribing the Battle of Balaklava to the Royal Family at Windsor Castle, has been for some time past on exhibition at Messrs. Graves's, Pall Mall; and is quite of importance enough to claim a passing record as one of the productions of mark which this year has witnessed. The peculiar difficulties which attend the treatment of a subject of this class are too obvious and familiar to need enumeration; and it is only due to Mr. Sant to say that, with the ingenuity and variety of resources that he always has at his command, they have been in a great measure met and overcome. The figures are eleven in all, forming one group with subdivisions; the whole producing an harmonious and united effect without sameness. At the head of the principal curve of outline are placed the heads of Prince Albert and Lord Cardigan; the latter being somewhat dwarfed, from his commanding height, to aid in the effect of the composition. Lower, on the spectator's left, are the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred; and on his left, the Princess Royal and Princess Alice. A second curve includes the figures of the Duchess of Wellington and Lord Rivers, and in front are the Princesses Louisa and Helena and Prince Arthur. This arrangement of the figures, if not perfectly satisfactory to the eye, is extremely ingenious and happy. The colour and painting are not inferior, a few of the artist's peculiarities appearing in the treatment of the hair and of some of the textures. But the main interest attaches to the portraits, which have been manifestly studied with the greatest attention, and which have been kept at an almost excessive degree of prominence above the dresses, ornaments, furniture, &c. The latter appear to be somewhat hasty and unfinished, by the side of the elaborate painting of the features. The likenesses are excellent, and the pains which have been taken to mark minute varieties of expression in the members of the Royal Family, have perhaps detracted a little from the life-like air that is communicated by the lineaments of a first sketch. In short, if too much study has been given to the features and too little to the accessories, if the harmony has not been accurately preserved, this is scarcely an error; it is a peculiarity which may almost be admired in a work of so much ability as this of Mr. Sant.

A statue of the late Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, the French naturalist, has been ordered for the town of Etampes, his native place, and it will probably be inaugurated with considerable pomp in October next.

M. Jouffroy, the French sculptor, has been elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts of Paris, in the room of the late M. Simart. After a successful competition in his youth, he was sent to Rome, at the expense of the government, to study his profession, and he has since gained distinction by a *Young Neapolitan Shepherd Weeping on a Tomb*; a *Cain Accursed*, a *Young Girl confiding her First Secret to Venus* (an exquisite production); *Spring*, *Autumn*, a statue of Napoleon, and various other works.

There seem to be considerable difficulties thrown in the way of the great poet festival, as it is called, which should take place at Weimar, on the 3rd September, when Professor Rietschell's group of Schiller and Goethe is to be first disclosed to the public. Rietschell himself is not content with the site chosen, and has been to Weimar to see if it be possible to change it. There are, too, to be great dramatic representations, at which the first German talent is to appear on the Weimar stage. Among the names mentioned are those of Devrient, Dawson, Köckert, Berg, Bayer, Burck, &c. These artists are not quite *d'accord*, but as every exertion will be made by the Duke and his theatre-director, Herr Dingelstedt, it is to be hoped that the crumpled rose-leaves will be smoothed, and matters arranged to general satisfaction. The festival will be, as far as one can foresee, one which will not be easily matched in the present century, and which certainly ought not to be missed by those who can possibly attend. There will be a large attendance of the learned and celebrated men of the day, in-

cluding poets, painters, actors, authors, and princes. The Duke of Weimar is himself a man of highly cultivated mind, of literary tastes, and considerable artistic knowledge, and has the advantage also of being exceedingly popular amongst artists, so that his personal influence will do much to enhance the pleasures of the festival.

An association is being formed in the busy manufacturing town of Lille, in France, for having annual exhibitions of the works of living artists in the town, similar to those at Lyons, Bordeaux, Marseilles, &c. It is intended that the first exhibition shall take place next year, and as Lille is close to Belgium, and within easy reach of England, Germany, and Holland, and as, too, a considerable portion of its population is wealthy, it is hoped that Dutch, German, and English artists will exhibit largely.

A new gothic monument is now being erected on the Drachenfels, near Bonn, in memory of the war of freedom, and to replace an old monument which has fallen into decay. It is to be opened to the public with great ceremony on the 15th of this month.

The transport of the beautiful though small collection of casts in Dresden, known as the Raphael-Mengs Museum, has within the last few days been accomplished from the old gallery to the new building, under the superintendence of Professor Hettner. It will in a very short time be thrown open to the public.

Herr Albert Zimmermann, one of the first landscape painters in Munich, and indeed one of the greatest of modern German artists, has been appointed director of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts in Milan. His loss will be greatly felt in Munich, in which town he has lived for a great number of years, and was respected by all who knew him.

The Baroness Buttler died a few days ago at Florence. She was a niece of Friederich and Wilhelm von Schlegel, and in early life celebrated as a painter of no mean talent. She studied for many years in London under Sir Thomas Lawrence.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MR. T. P. COOKE'S appearance on the occasion of the benefit for the Jerrold fund gave so much satisfaction, that he was solicited to give his representation of *William*, in *Black-eyed Susan*, for six nights, at the Haymarket. The veteran actor having consented, crowds have this week had the gratification of witnessing a performance which, to many of those present, must have been otherwise only known from the traditions of the stage. With allowance for the advanced age of Mr. Cooke, they can now understand the enthusiasm and delight which greeted his appearance for hundreds of successive nights in his time of earlier vigour and activity. Even as he now appears, no actor has ever displayed greater spirit and feeling in the part. Mr. Buckstone's *Gnatbrain* is also an inimitable piece of acting throughout, and the whole of the characters are well represented by the members of the Haymarket company. The remembrance of Douglas Jerrold's recent death has thrown additional interest over this series of performances of a play worthy of all the reputation that it gained for its author, and appealing to national feeling as well as touching the common sympathies of human nature. The entertainments of these evenings have included Mr. Tom Taylor's clever and amusing new comedy, *The Victims*; and the performances of a juvenile American prodigy, Miss Anna Maria Quinn, in a dramatic sketch entitled *The Actress of All Work*, in which she assumes a succession of characters, a provincial actress, a literary fop, an old granny of eighty, an opera dancer, and two or three besides, all of which she sustains with amusing vivacity and creditable talent. It is seldom that specimens of precocious genius afford satisfaction while exciting wonder, but Miss Quinn's animated manner and remarkably clear elocution sustain the attention and interest of the audience, and mark her as one who

may attain to eminence, if her physical development be not checked by the early forcing to which her faculties have been subjected. She is a good dramatic type of the rising generation of America, where boys and girls, according to our English notions, are rare, and where children shoot up suddenly into precocious specimens of adult humanity.

The programme of the Norfolk and Norwich Festival, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of September, has been issued, and presents a promise of a rich musical treat. On the first morning will be performed Spohr's sacred cantata, 'God, Thou art Great,' Mendelssohn's 'Lobgesang,' or 'Hymn of Praise,' and Mozart's 'Requiem.' On Thursday morning, Beethoven's *Mount of Olives* and Haydn's *Seasons* will be given; and on Friday the *Messiah* of Handel. Among the pieces marked for the evening concerts are Spohr's symphony, *The Seasons*, Mr. Howard Glover's *Tam o' Shanter*, a portion of Pierson's *Faust*, and a variety of other compositions. The principal vocalists are Madame Clara Novello, Madame Weiss, Mrs. Lockett, Mdlle. Piccolomini, and Mdlle. Leonhardi, a name new in this country, Gardoni, Belletti, Giuglini, Mirandi, Weiss, and Lockett. Mr. Benedict is the conductor.

Arrangements are made for ample operatic entertainment in the provinces this autumn. The principal artists of Her Majesty's Theatre are to appear at all the great towns, commencing with Manchester, August 10 to 15, Bradford, Bristol, Plymouth, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Dublin, where the series of performances closes in the middle of October. The company of the Royal Italian have also a campaign marked out. An operatic corps formed from both houses will appear in a series of performances, in which Grisi and Mario are to form the chief attraction, announced to commence at the Princess's theatre on the 24th inst. Madame Alboni, Madame Gassier, and Herr Formes, are engaged for these performances. The supplemental nights at Her Majesty's Theatre at reduced prices have attracted crowded audiences, but we do not feel called on to notice in detail these twilight prolongations of the season. Mozart's *Nozze di Figaro* was given on one of the evenings, and Mdlle. Piccolomini gained fresh laurels by her lively representation of *Susanna*, and the cast was otherwise strong. The remaining nights were devoted to repetitions of the operas that have been most popular throughout the season.

Madame Ristori has prolonged her stay, and during this week has repeated her chief representations, appearing once also as *Maria Stuarda*, a most expressive performance, but not so striking as several other of her great parts. Mr. Gye will have to bestir himself betimes for next season. It is not likely that the opera concerts will be permitted next year at the Crystal Palace, certainly not on the same terms, and a third visit of Madame Ristori may prove less attractive than the first, so that it is time to secure a larger house, by which alone the campaign of 1858 can be sustained in opposition to the revived popularity of Her Majesty's Theatre.

The Royal Panopticon in Leicester-square is to be re-opened as a *Jardin d'hiver*, with a great variety of entertainments, provided Mr. E. T. Smith can get a sufficient number of shareholders to supply the means for setting the speculation afloat. 20,000*l.* is the working capital proposed to be raised, on which a minimum of six per cent. interest is promised on the security of the property. To the public the advertisement holds out miscellaneous attractions—musical, equestrian, culinary, and social. The site is the best in London for the objects proposed, but it will all depend on the management whether it becomes a reputable place of recreation, or a repetition, on a large scale, of some of the adjoining Piccadilly saloons.

The dramatic news from Paris is, that in spite of the heat, which is described as having been almost tropical, the Théâtre des Variétés has re-opened its doors with a new piece, called the *Poignard de Léonora*, which is a farce of the Palais Royal stamp, though not quite so mirth-provoking

as those of that house. Levassor, who has transferred his services to the Variétés, plays in it; and his part, strange to say, is that of a simple Parisian—not of an eccentric English *milord*.

The bad state of Mdlle. Rachel's health having rendered her re-appearance on the stage extremely improbable, she has just caused all her furniture and her collection of works of art to be sold by auction in Paris. None of her pictures fetched very high prices, though they bore the names of Bouchers, Isabey, Nattier, Diazet. It is said that she intends to take up her permanent residence in Italy.

Meyerbeer has returned to Paris. He says that he would allow the *Africaine* to be performed in the course of the winter if he could only find a cantatrice up to his mark.

Herr Czerny, whose death we briefly noticed a few numbers back, was one of the most prolific composers of the day. The works of Beethoven do not exceed one hundred and thirty, nor those of Hummel one hundred and twelve, but Czerny's compositions had almost reached the incredible number of one thousand. He was born in February, 1791, and at the age of fourteen began his career of a pianoforte teacher, and was from that time, for thirty years, esteemed the best musical instructor in Vienna. He did not appear before the public as a composer till he was twenty-seven years old. He was more successful in his arrangement of melodies and his works for instruction than in his original compositions, which were light, easy, and melodious, but betrayed no great depth nor talent. He worked for almost all the publishers in Germany, but was better paid by an English house, which purchased several of his compositions. He had been in personal communication and on terms of friendship with all the musical celebrities of his day. He lived latterly in great retirement, and devoted himself assiduously to his cats, who were the friends and amusement of his declining years. The little man, with his black skull-cap and kindly face, will be for many a day missed from the back benches of the Viennese concert rooms, where he was invariably to be found when any music was being performed.

The musical remains of Glenka, the Russian composer, whose death we lately announced, are now in the hands of his friend Professor Deher, and will shortly be published in Berlin and St. Petersburg.

A gigantic musical festival took place on the 12th and 13th of July, at Zittau, with about twelve hundred singers; it was attended by one hundred and forty choral societies from Saxony and Bohemia.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION. — May 8th. — The Lord Wensleydale, Vice-President, in the chair. F. Crace Calvert, Esq., F.C.S., 'On M. Chevreul's Laws of Colour.'—Mr. Crace Calvert stated that he had three objects in view in this discourse. The first was to make known the laws of colours, as discovered by his learned master, M. Chevreul; secondly, to explain their importance in a scientific point of view; and, thirdly, their value to arts and manufactures. To understand the laws of colours, it is necessary to know the composition of light; Newton was the first person who gave to the world any statement relative to the components of light, which he said consisted of seven colours—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. It is now distinctly proved that four of those seven colours of the spectrum are the result of the combinations of the three colours now known as the primitive colours—viz., red, blue, and yellow. Thus blue and red combined produce purple or indigo; blue and yellow, green; while red and yellow, produce orange; these facts being known, it is easy to prove that there are not seven, but three primitive, and four secondary, called complementary colours. Several proofs can be given that light is composed of three colours only. One of the most simple consists in placing pieces of blue,

red, and yellow papers on a circular disc, and rotating it rapidly; the effect to the eye being to produce a disc of white light. If, therefore, the eye can be deceived so readily while the disc travels at so slow a rate, what must necessarily be the case when it is remembered that light proceeds at the rate of 190,000 miles per second? The rapidity with which light travels is such that the eye is not able to perceive either the blue, red, or yellow, the nerves of the retina not being sensitive enough to receive and convey successively to the mind the three or seven colours of which the light is composed. Before entering into the laws of colour, Mr. Crace Calvert stated that it might be interesting to know what scientific minds had devoted attention to the laws of colours. Buffon followed Newton, and his researches had special reference to what M. Chevreul had called the "successive contrasts" of colours. Father Scherffer, a monk, also wrote on the laws of colour. Goethe, the poet, also brought his mind to bear upon the subject, and studied it to a great extent. Count Rumford, about the end of the eighteenth century, published several memoirs on the laws of colours. He explained very satisfactorily the "successive" contrast, and arrived at some insight into the "simultaneous" one; still he did not lay down its real laws. Prieur, Leblanc, Harris, and Field, were also writers of most interesting works on this subject. The reason that they did not arrive at the definite laws of colour was because they had not divided those laws into successive, simultaneous, and mixed contrasts. These form the basis of the practical laws of colour, and the honour of their discovery is due to M. Chevreul. The reason why a surface appears white or brilliant is, that a large portion of the light which falls on its surface is reflected on the retina, and in such a quantity as gives to the surface a brilliant aspect; whilst in plain white surfaces, the rays of light being diffused in all directions, and a small portion only arriving to the eye, the surface does not appear brilliant. The influence of colours on these two kinds of surfaces is very different, as may be perceived by the examples round the room, showing the influence of different colours on gold ornaments. When rays of light, instead of being reflected, are absorbed by a surface or substance it appears black; therefore white and black are not colours, as they are due to the reflection or absorption of undecomposed light. It is easy to understand why a surface appears blue; it is due to the property which the surface has to reflect only blue rays, whilst it absorbs the yellow and red rays; and if a certain portion of light is reflected with one of the coloured rays it will decrease its intensity; thus red rays with white ones produce pink. On the contrary, if a quantity of undecomposed light is absorbed, black is produced, which by tarnishing the colour and making it appear darker, generates dark reds, blues, or yellows. The secondary colours are produced by one of the primitive colours being absorbed and the two others reflected; for example, if red be absorbed, and blue and yellow reflected, the surface appears green. There are two reasons why a perfect blue, yellow, red, cannot be seen, &c. The first is, that surfaces cannot entirely absorb one or two rays and reflect the others. The second is, that when the retina receives the impression of one colour, immediately its complementary colour is generated; thus, if a blue circle is placed on a perfectly grey surface, an orange hue will be perceived round it; if an orange circle, round it will be noticed a bluish tint; if a red circle, a green; if a greenish yellow circle, a violet; if an orange yellow circle, an indigo; and so on. The "successive" contrast has long been known; and it consists in the fact that on looking steadfastly for a few minutes on a red surface fixed on a white sheet of paper, and then carrying the eye to another white sheet, there will be perceived on it not a red, but a green one; if green, red; if purple, yellow; if blue, orange. The "simultaneous" contrast is the most interesting and useful to be acquainted with. When two coloured surfaces are in juxtaposition, they mutually influence each other—favourably, if harmonising colours, or

in a contrary manner if discordant: and in such proportion in either case as to be in exact ratio with the quantity of complementary colour which is generated in the eye: for example, if two half-sheets of plain tinted paper, one dark green, the other of a brilliant red, are placed side by side on a grey piece of cloth, the colours will be mutually improved in consequence of the green generated by the red surface adding itself to the green of the juxtaposed surface, thus increasing its intensity, the green in its turn augmenting the beauty of the red. This effect can easily be appreciated if two other pieces of paper of the same colours are placed at a short distance from the corresponding influenced ones, as below:—

Red. Green. Green.
It is not sufficient merely to place complementary colours side by side to produce harmony of colour, since the respective intensities have a most decided influence: thus pink and light green agree, red and dark green also; but light green and dark red, pink and dark green, do not; and thus to obtain the maximum of effect and perfect harmony the following colours must be placed side by side, taking into account their exact intensity of shade and tint.

Harmonising Colours.

Primitive Colours.	Complementary Colours.	
Red	Green	{ Light blue } { Yellow } White light. { Red }
Blue	Orange	{ Red } { Yellow } White light. { Blue }
Yellow-orange	Indigo	{ Blue } { Red } White light. { Yellow }
Greenish-yellow	Violet	{ Red } { Blue } White light. { Yellow }
Black	White	{ Yellow } { Blue } White light. { Red }

If attention is not paid to the arrangement of colours according to the above diagram, instead of their mutually improving each other, they will, on the contrary, lose in beauty; thus if blue and purple are placed side by side, the blue throwing its complementary colour, orange, upon the purple, will give it a faded appearance; and the blue receiving the orange yellow of the purple will assume a greenish tinge. The same may be said of yellow and red, if placed in juxtaposition. The red, by throwing its complementary colour, green, on the yellow, communicates to it a greenish tinge; the yellow, by throwing its purple hue, imparts to the red a disagreeable purple appearance. The very great importance of these principles to every one who intends to display or arrange coloured goods or fabrics was convincingly shown by Mr. Crace Calvert, from a great variety of embroidered silks (kindly lent by Mr. Henry Houldsworth), calicos, and paper-hangings, which demonstrated that if these laws are neglected, not only will the labour and talent expended by the manufacturer to produce on a given piece of goods the greatest effect possible, be neutralised, but perhaps lost. It was clearly demonstrated that these effects are not only produced by highly-coloured surfaces, but also by those whose colours are exceedingly pale, as, for example, light greens, or light blues with buffs, and that even in grey surfaces, as pencil drawings, the contrast of tone between two shades was distinctly visible. The contrast of tone or tint was most marked when two tints of the same colour were juxtaposed, and it was therefore the interest of an artist to pay attention to this principle when employing two tints of the same scale of colour. From the "mixed contrast" arises the rule that a brilliant colour should never be looked at for any length of time, if its true tint or brilliancy is to be appreciated; for if a piece of red cloth is looked at for a few minutes, green, its complementary colour, is generated in the eye, and adding itself to a portion of the red, produces black, which tarnishes the beauty of the red. This contrast explains, too,

why the tone of a colour is modified, either favourably or otherwise, according to the colour which the eye has previously looked at. Favourably, when, for instance, the eye first looks to a yellow surface, and then to a purple one; and unfavourably, when it looks at a blue and then at a purple. Mr. Crace Calvert also showed that black and white surfaces assume different hues according to the colours placed in juxtaposition with them; for example, black acquires an orange or purple tint if the colours placed beside it are blue or orange; but these effects can be overcome, in the case of these or any colours, by giving to the influenced colour a tint similar to that influencing it. Thus, to prevent black becoming orange by its contact with blue, it is merely necessary that the black should be blue, and in such proportion that the amount of blue will neutralise the orange thrown on it by influence, thus producing black. As an instance, to prevent a grey design acquiring a pinkish shade through working it with green, give the grey a greenish hue, which, by neutralising the pink, will generate white light, and thus preserve the grey. Mr. Crace Calvert, after explaining the chromatic table of M. Chevreul, which enabled any person at a glance to ascertain what was the complementary colour of any of the 13,480 colours which M. Chevreul, had distinctly classed in his table, stated that it was of the highest importance to artists that they be acquainted with these laws, in order to know at once the exact colour, shade, and tint, which would produce the greatest effect when placed beside another colour, and that they could save the great length of time which no doubt the great masters lost in ascertaining by experiment those laws, which they could now learn in a few hours by consulting M. Chevreul's work.

ZOOLOGICAL.—July 28th.—Prof. Busk, F.R.S., in the chair. Dr. Gray communicated through the Secretary a paper, containing a Synopsis of the Families and Genera of Barked Corals. Dr. Gray also communicated a notice of a marine animal taken on the coast of Montrose, and presented to the British Museum by Mr. Beattie, Secretary of the Montrose Natural History Society. Dr. Gray provisionally named it *Lineus Beattiei*, after its discoverer. The Secretary read a paper containing the description of a web-producing Lepidopterous insect, from Wollombi, by A. W. Scott, Esq., member of the Legislative Assembly in New South Wales. The paper was accompanied by a beautiful drawing executed by Miss Scott. The Secretary also read a paper by Mr. Lovell Reeve, containing descriptions of six new Shells, including a *Cypres* and *Murex* of great beauty, from the collection of Sir David Barclay, of Port Louis, Mauritius. Mr. Slater read a paper "On a Collection of Birds made by Signor Matteo Botteri, in the vicinity of Orizaba, in Southern Mexico." Of the species contained in this collection upwards of 120 were the same as had been already mentioned in Mr. Slater's papers upon M. Sallé's birds. Other species were not included in M. Sallé's collections, and were now enumerated, with remarks upon their nomenclature, geographical distribution, &c. The Society's attention was particularly called to three specimens—a very curious American type, the *Vireolanus mediotrochys*, Bp.; a new *Zonotrichia*, proposed to be named after the discoverer Z. Botteri, and an apparently new form of *Vireonina*, which was characterized under the title *Neochloris brevipennis*. Dr. Crisp exhibited a nest which he found in May last on the eastern coast of Suffolk. It was covered with twigs and small branches, like that of a magpie. Dr. Crisp believed that it was the deserted nest of the Great Grey Shrike, (*Lanius excubitor*). Dr. Crisp read a second communication on the presence or absence of air in the bones of birds. The object of the Author was to correct the prevailing error that the bones of birds contain air, his conclusion being that the majority of British Birds have no air in their bones; and that with the exception of the *Falconidae*, but very few British birds had hollow femora.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—M. A. B.; J.; H. H.; T. P.—received.

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1825	382 14 0	103 14 0	486 8 0
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1835	185 3 0	88 17 0	274 0 0
1840	128 15 0	84 13 0	213 8 0
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